Colonel. This is the thing called patrious "Hurrah for patriotism!" yelled a man, and the crowd hurrahed. "The people who possess it," went on the speaker, "go about with a brass band to keep up their courage. [Chorus of 'Oh! oh! oh!'] These pinchbeck patriots call war an honorable thing. The author of this message, which. has almost plunged us into war-the President' of the United States-has very little personal appreciation of this honorable thing. A thousand pities it is that before he wrote that warlike message he did not consult his substitute and learn what war is. [Mingled hisses and cheers. | We say to Enhland, 'It's wrong for you to go to war with Venezuela, and, if you dare to do it, we will go to war with you. "We do," velled a man, "and we'll lick her, too." It reminds me of the Professor who, opposing capital punishment, said, 'Capital pun-

ishment is wicked. Anybody who favors it

# To England-Response to a Sonnet of William Watson's.

The towering Daughter thus salutes the Dame! 'Tls not the thousand leagues of neutral foam Secures me, for when I had found a home In sunset land, across the sea there came A mother! sword in hand, with eyes aflame And heart wrought full of bitterest intent Against me, poor and suffering and spent, Yet of a spirit she could never tame! Oh, to come thus in hate, and go in shame! But, strouger now, I sit beside the sea Watching my younger sisters at their play. My tasks are all of peace; but If to me Cometh a cry along the occan way, Then will I smite the cruel, and befrlend The succoriess, and put the false to shame! So shall the world respect me, and my Fame Be one of honor even to the end! DEC. 25. W. H. OSTRANDER

t

ì

reason with him further; if he does, argument is unot accurately and unon doctrine is a policy beyond dispute. But "opportunism" is not a policy; its the negation of one. A policy is a system or set the method of tenduction of the policy is a system or set the method of conduction of the policy is a system or set the method of conduction of the policy is a system or set the policy of the method of the method of the policy is a system or set the policy of the method of the m

tended over her, or her destiny he controlled."

In this case, if we may venture to face
the appalling confusion of thought it presents, the territory lost hy arhitration or hy
compromise would he no longer in dispute,
hut the acknowledged territory of Great
Britain which, of course, in taking possession compromise would ae no longer in dispute, but the acknowledged territory of Great Britain which, of course, in taking possession of her own would not extend her system to Venezuela or any part of Venezuela; hut the territory lost hy aggression would be territory still claimed by Venezuela and wrested from her hy Great Britain, which, accordingly, would extend her system to so much of Venezuela as she had selzed, thereby directly controlling the destiny of the whole. The case of Venezuela, so far from heing parallel to that of Maine, is rather at right angles to it. In the case of Maine, as produced hy our Professor, Great Britain did no more than occupy the territory ceded to her hy treaty; in the case of Venezuela, on the contrary, Great Britain occupies the territory in dispute, refuses to submit her claim to arbitration, and squares off in its defence against the victim she has despoiled. The distinction hetween the two cases involves the venerable distinction of meum et tuum. In the one case Great Britain observed this distinction; in the other she tramples on it. Our Professor, we hope, will at least recognize it without the necessity of a formal exposition. He asks innocently if it is a proper use of language to say that Great Britain, in taking possession of the territory ceded to her hy the treaty of Washington, extended her system to any portion of the United States? We have no hesitation in saying that it is not; it is a place of stupidity as aslnine as it would he to say that Great Britain would not have extended her ays-

tem to any portion of the United States had she seized the valley of the St. John, rejected arbitration, scorned concession, and maintained her seizure by force and arms. Ws now come to what this international lawyer calls "the vitual point of the whole matter." He shall prescut it himself:
"We may grant, though contrary to face, that the

matter." He shall present it himself:
"We may grant, though centrary to fact, that the
Monroe doctrine is applicable to the Venazualan
houndary dispute. Proof must still be furnished
that a failure to anforce it would endanger our peace
and safety. If they are not so endangered, we have
no ground for interference. The Monroe doctrine de-olares this. President CLEVELARD implies it. The commontators who have been quoted asy it. Hoos British
control over the wild frontier region in dispute between Venezuala and Gulans reality threaten the
safety of the United States? If so, why and how?
We are entitled to specifications. Per, unless the
danger can be shown, an interfarence is uwarranted.
Incea Causafa put our institutious in jeopardy? Docs
British Columbia imperil our form of government.
If not, why does this danger turk in distant Gulana.
England has as constitutional a form of government
are our own. Sha is a good colonizar. Are such devalopments laimical to our safety?"

This he estecoms his crowning argument.

as our own. Sha is a good colonitar. Are such developments infinical to our safety?"

This he esteems his crowning argument. It is an argument, we scarcely need point out, not against the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan case, as he supposes, but against the Monroe doctrine as a doctrine; not against the enforcement of the doctrine in any special case, but against the doctrine itself. The argument, if sound, abolishes the Monros doctrine hy reducing it to opportunism, which we have seen is no doctrine at all, and no policy, but the opposite of both. He reasons from the standpoint of the abstract right of self-defence, which he mistakes for the Monroe doctrine; instead of from the application of that right which constitutes the doctrine; for the Monroe doctrine is nothing except a fixed and definite application of the right of self-defence against the extension of European dominion in America. The Monroe doctrine consists

against the extension of European dominion in America. The Monroe doctrine consists in this application and of it; it is nothing more, nothing less. The expediency of thus applying the right of self-defence is settled. It is not an open question. It was closed three-quarters of a century ago, when the people of the United States ratified hy acclamation the doctrine of which this application is the alpha and omega.

What we of the present day have to do, therefore, when a particular extension of European dominion in this hemisphere comes in view, is to decide whether or not it is what it seems, and if it is, to resist it; to ascertain definitely whether the Monroe doctrine applies or not, and if it does, to apply it. We have not to decide anew, with svery new case, whether or not the Monroe doctrine, if violated, shall be enforced; whether the extension of European dominion in America shall he resisted or not; whether resistance to the extension of European dominion in America shall he resisted or not feuropean dominion in America is a proper or an improper exercise of the international right of self-defence. That was decided once for all hy our fathers, whose decision we have made our own hy approving the Monroe doctrine, in to institute it, not to reconstruct it, not to revoke it, and ahove all not to subvert it hy resolving it back into the natural right from which it is derived, leaving behind no formulated word to warn others or to guide ourselves.

As for the mere insignificance or alleged insignificance of the territory in dispute, the ohvions answer is conclusive. The territory, in point of fact, is larger than New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania together; hut if it were one aquare mile, instead of one hundred thousand square mile, instead of one hundred thousand square mile, se British anthority reports the hwe we could not with safety or honor suhmit to its wrongful seizure, hy a Enropean power, even though it he, what our Professor's "vital point," it turns out resist. Resist heginnings. This is st

of a law, and then argued against the enforcement of the law hy disputing its policy and denying its enactment.

However, having guarded against misconstruction, as we trust, hy making this point thrice clear, we have no objection to step down from the Mouroe doctrine for the nonce and step hack with him to the considerations which hrought about the doctrine in its application to the extension of European dominion in this hemisphere hy colonization, the application which to superficial minds, whose cosmopolitanism is at least as strong as their patriotism, may seem the most arhitrary. We shall find those considerations hriefly stated in President ADAMS's special message of March 15, 1826, from which we extract this passage:

"The late President of the United States, in his message to Congress of the second of Decamber, 1833, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the northwest coast of this continent, observes that the ocasion of the discussions to which that incident had given rise had been taken for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the Amorican continents, by the free and independent continuation by any European power. The principle had first heen assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equalty simple and conclusive. With the exception of severalsov-creign and independent autons, whose territories covered their whole surface. By this that independant condition the United States appred the right of commental intorcourse with very part of their posses. ered their whole surface. By this thair independs condition the United States enjoyed the right of co-mernial intercourse with every part of their pos-sions. To attempt the establishment of a colony those possessions would be to usurp, to the exclusi-of others, a commarnial intercourse which was to common possession of all. It could not be done with out necrosching upon exiting rights of the Unit

common possession of all. Is could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United Gatata."

These considerations, of course, apply also to the Monroe doctrine in its other applications, resinforced in some of them hy manifest considerations of national security, as mentioned hy President Monnog, which the shallowest cosmopolitan could not refuse to acknowledge, and would hardly hold cheap. In short, the doctrine is called for hy our "peace and safety" as well as hy our "rights and interests," a disregard for either of which would endanger hoth. But enough. Our Professor, in his Quixotic tilt at this Monroe doctrine, calls for "specifications." Under protest, and ex gratia, we submit them. His demand for them is illogical, and so, perhaps, is our compliance, hut, if one may judge from his arguments in the Forum, he will not think the worse of it on that account.

By way of postscriptio this article, and as a matter of historical significance, we invite attention to President Adams's remark in the ahove-quoted passage that "the principle had first heen assumed in that negotiation with Russia." That negotiation with Russia President Monroef's Secretary of State, so that the remark is all but tantamount to

The Monroe Doctrine on Trial at New Haven.

The esteemed contemporary who occupies the chair of international law at Yale University has given to the public, in the February number of the Forum, his opinion of the Monroe doctrine and of President CLEVELAND's application of it to the British encroachment in Venezuela. Inverting the rational order of these questions, however, he tells us what he thinks of the President's application of the doctrine hefore he tells us what he thinks the doctrine is. In this inversion we prefer not to follow him. We notice his deliverance at all only hecause it offers a favorable occasion to isolate the principle of the Monroe doctrine. The commentators have got it hadly mixed. Everyhody understands the Monroe doctrine till he attempts to explain it to somehody else; then nohody understands the Monroe doctrine till he attempts to explain it to somehody else; then nohody understands the Monroe doctrine till he attempts to explain it be somehody else; then nohody understands the Monroe doctrine to the solvation of the old lady reading Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress with Scott's Explanatory Notes. She said she understood everything but the explanations.

Among the declarations of President Monroe, in his annual message of Dec. 2, 1823, which announced what is known as the Monroe doctrine, the first in order and the most general in form is this:

"The occasion has heen judged proper for assertine as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents shall not he considered as subjects for colonization hy any European power."

The full meaning of this fundamental declaration is so plain that he may run who reads it. If the rights and interests of the United States require that the American continents shall not he considered as subjects for the acquisition of the right and interests of the United States are involved, that the American power, they require that the American power, they require that the American in the respectable mode, much more hy force; for it would he absurd

distinction freewest a principle and the application of a principle. Yet at this point we may excussably dwell on it for a moment. Mr. MoxNox's declarations not only assert a principle hut specify two applications of it, hoth typical. The principle, as we have seen, is that the rights and interests of the United States forhid the extension of European domlnion in this hemisphere. This principle is applied specifically, first, to European colonization, typical of peaceable extension, and, secondly, to European intervention, typical of forcible extension. Neither of those cases under the Monroe doctrine is at present formidable; hut the Monroe doctrine, nevertheless, remains in undiminished force, ready to he applied to either of them, or to any other case that may arise under it. Cases may come and cases may go, hut the principle shides.

Such is the plain import of the famous declarations which set forth the Monroe doctrine. Such is the Monroe doctrine in its logical simplicity.

Not so, thinks our Professor. Referring to President MoxRoE, in connection with the scheme of the Allied Powers, he says:

"He announced a policy. That policy fortade the substitution of monarchical for republican forws of government on this contains hy European force." "I fidd not forbid any step which the republic themselves choose to take, but simply what was forced upon them. It was the policy which the tepublic themselves choose to take, but simply what was forced upon them. It was the policy which the republic themselves choose to take, but simply what was forced upon them. It was the policy which the republic themselves choose to take, but simply what was forced upon them. It was the policy which the republic themselves choose to take, but simply what was forced upon them. It was the policy which the republic themselves choose to take, but simply what was forced upon them. It was the policy which therepublic themselves choose to take, but simply what was forced upon them. It was the policy which the republic themselves choose to

avowing the authorship of the Monroe doctrine. For our own part, we have little doubt that he was in fact the author. Be this as it may, Mr. Cannino's suggestion to Mr. Rush concerning the Allied Powers, Mr. Rush's report of it to his Government, and President Monroe's incorporation of it into his message, were merely steps in a particular application of the principle, although the emergency which called forth this application and the world-wide interest which the application exteed, have served not only to push into the background the application of the principle to European colonization in this hemisphere, but to overshadow the principle itself. But it is chiefly the expositors and professors of international law who have falled to penetrate the shadow. The country at large and the world at large have never lost sight of the principle. The mass of civilized mankind from the first have understood perfectly that the Monroe doctrine is simply resistance to the extension of European dominion in America. It is the academic world that has lacked the gumption to grasp this fact. "These he thy gods, O Israel." In our opinion it is time these hind leaders of those who see were turned down.

Nicaragua so as to get control of the point where the canal must find its outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The United States protested, and strained relations between the two countries followed. The President sent a commissioner to ascertain the facts, and in so doing followed the example of President Monroe who, before recognizing the South American republics, sent commissioners to South America to learn the true condition of the contest hetween Spain and her revolted colonists. The difficulty with England was supposed to have been settled by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; but no sooner was itsigned than England gave the clause especially affecting herself an interpretation exactly contrary to that understood by our Government, and we found we had gained hut little in return for most important concessions.

The latest case to which the Monroe Doctrine has been applied is still in an early stage. In proposing the appointment of commissioners to find out the facts in the Venezuelan difficulty, President Claveland has followed the precedents furnished by Monroe and Polk. If the facts support the present general belief in this country that England has been robbing an American republic of its territory, the United States is but following its usual practice in interfering; nor does such interference imply that the United States must assume responsibility for actions of the Southern republics, which get them into trouble with European powers. Our Government has trouble with European powers. Our Government has more than once stated in the most explicit terms that we do not propose to screen those republics from the natural consequences of their own misdeeds. European Governments are entirely at liberty to compel them to meet their obligations. What we object to is the dismember. their obligations. ment of a republic as a result of, or under cover of, a course which may be legitimate enough up to a certain Thus, Secretary Cass wrote, in 1860, that while point. our policy

off party of that country [Mexico], or endeavor by force to direct or control its political destiny, it does not call in question its right to carry on hostile operations against that republic for the rsdress of any real grievances it may have suffered. But we insist that such hostilities he fairly prosecuted for that purpose, and be not converted into the means of acquisition, or of political contract."

In 1866 Secretary Seward and again in 1870 Secretary Fish wrote to the same effect. Our policy in this particular is also that of European nations. England compelled Russia to withdraw from the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople at the close of the war with Turkey in 1879, and Russia obliged Japan to give up her intention of retaining the Luctung peninsula at the close of the war with China last year.

That an interference should carry with it the possibility of war is inevitable if our protest is to have any weight. It was so in 1823 when the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated. Adams writes in his account of the Cabinet meetings where the matter was discussed:

"Mr. Wirt remarked upon the danger of assuming the attitude of menace without meaning to strike, and asked if the Holy Alliance should act in direct hostility against South America, whether this country would oppose them by war. My paper and the paragraph would certainly commit us as far as the Executive constitutionally could act on this point."

Our experience with France well illustrates the diffsrence between a protest which has not and one which has behind it the ability and intention to use force,

Our present disagreement with England is likely to Monroe Doctrine more severely than ever hstest the fore. The immediate cause of the trouble appears tri-fling, tho it is, of course, trite to say that the gravity of a crisis depends upon what it leads to in the future. The tax on tea was a small matter in itself. But how is it in the present instance? When the Monroe Doctrine was formulated in 1823 it was invoked for our protec-tion, every other consideration being subordinate to our own safety. If the European powers had helped Spain to recover her provinces, they would, of course, have claimed their reward; and it was believed that France would take Msxico, and Russia would take California. We would then have had powerful and amhitious European States at our very doors. Even if we were not directly attacked, the constant necessity of preparing to defend ourselves against possible attacks would surely have changed us into a military nation, an evil hardly less to be dreaded. The danger to ourselves was then real and pressing. But is it now? England's Governreal and pressing. But is it now? England's Govern-ment is as truly Republican as our own. If she were to seize the whole of Venezuela, our own Government and our security as a nation would not be endangered.

Nor does it seem prohable that even such an extreme act of aggression would open the way to similar conquests by other European nations. The much stronger probability is that England would join hands with us to prevent it, as she was ready to do in 1823; and it is worth remembering that the success of our policy at that time was due largely to England's support. But the act supposed would be the overthrow of a sister republic, and the approach to it, which has apparently been made already, is an extension of European territory and political power in the New World. Against that the United States has set its face in the past with Increasing firmness, Through a long series of State papers by Presi-

dents and Secrotaries of State, along with the determination to protect ourselves, there is an evident intention to conserve and strengthen independent republican institutions in the regions south of us by confining European political establishments within narrow limits, and looking forward to their ultimate disappearance. As Secretary Fish said in 1870, our policy

"opposes the creation of European dominion on American soil, or its transfer to other European powers, and it looks hopefully to the time when, by voluntary departure of European governments from this continent and the adjacent islands, America shall be wholly America."

This catches the spirit of Jefferson's outline of our destined policy in American Affairs. We have not yet reached the point of never suffering Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs; but are we not approaching it? Our present attitude toward England is an assertion of our primacy in both Americas. We cannot delude ourselves with the belief that our national integrity or the form of our Government are in any danger from England. But we do know that England contests our leadership outside of our own horders whenever it interferes with her own plans, and just there some trial of strength between the two nations in the near future seems probabls. This does not mean that war is probable, the it certainly is possible. There are not wanting indications that the United States is now ready and willing to take a more decisive part than formerly in the councils of the nations. The hand taken by our Government in the settlement of the Samoan difficulty a few years ago is a case in point.

When we think of the latent power of the United States, and the strength of our national spirit now united by the disappearance of slavery, it seems incredible that we can always be content to sit still and grow rich, taking little or no part in the stirring events of the world about us. Our traditional policy of non-interferences in the affairs of the Old World, formulated by Washington and strengthened by our own convictions, is not likely to change. But Jefferson and Monroe pointed out the policy which is the natural companion to that of Washington. While non-participation in European affairs conserves our energies, leadership in Amsrican affairs furnishes a legitimate field for their exercise. Why should England, of all nations, try to crowd us out? It is lamentable to think of either part of the English-speaking world trying to diminish the prestige of the other.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that, without the loss of a drop of blood, the outcome of the present difficulty with England will be an amicable division of "the sphere of influence" between the two nations—we taking the Americas and England the rest of the world. In some such way as this, and probably in no other, can England and the United States exert their fullest and best influence in favor of civilization and popular government.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

the recent nction was taken on President Cleveland's message. But neither was Washington's advice to keep clear of foreign alliances ever put in the form of law; yet it has none the less had a controlling influence greater than that of many laws. So with the Monroe Doctrine. It was at once accepted by our people with enthusiasm as the announcement of a policy to be pursued hereafter by the United States in relation to American affairs. Washington's maxim had already been adopted in the same way ns relating to European affairs, and the two together outlined a foreign policy for the United States. This was clearly stated by Jefferson whom President Monroe consulted before sending his message to Congress.

Jefferson said:

"The question presented by the letter you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation; this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark upon it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to eutangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlant ic affairs."

That is the keynote of the Monroe Doctrine, and accounts for the deep and lasting impression it has made upon our people. It is our call to leadership in American affuirs in the direction of complete political independence of Europe.

pendance of Europe.

The policy thus given in outline has heen frequently expounded and applied. The first occasion for explanation came in connection with the Panama Congress. The South American republics naturally understood Monroe's words as promising aid for the future, and they hoped that the United States would enter into an alliance with them. President Adams and the House of Representatives both took pains to moderate their expectations. Monroe's warning to the Allied Powers bad been heeded, and neither the United States nor the lesser republics were in any immediate danger, so there was a disposition in this country to halt and wait further developments. The resolution passed by the House has sometimes been represented as a repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine, but such was not the case. It merely declared that the United States would not unite with the other republics in any "alliance" or "joint declaration" or "compact" to support it at that time, but would remain free to take such a course in the future as might be called for when an actual emergency arose.

In the way of actual application of our policy, our history furnishes some notable examples of opposition to the forcible introduction, or even the peaceable strengthening of European power in the New World.

The best-known instance was the vigorous protest, both bythe Examples and the Mayor of Pearsengal Control of the Control of the

both hy the Executive and the House of Representatives. against the French attempt to set up an empire in Mex-Our protests produced only irritation in France long as we were not in a position to punish disregard of our wishes; but when the Civil War closed they were renewed and were backed by a movement of troops under Sheridan toward the Mexican border. It was believed that we were ready to fight, and the empire fell. About the same time Spain attacked Peru and Chile, apparently with the hope of regaining some of her lost possessions in America. The Monroe Doctrine was invoked, sions in America. The Monroe Doctrine was invoked, our Government interposed, and peace was restored. So, also, in San Domingo the Spaniards made a halfarted attempt to recover lost ground but withdrew after receiving a remonstrance from our Government. About the same time, i. e., in 1867, the "Dominion of Canada" was organized, and the House of Representa tives passed a resolution expressing "extreme solici-tude" at the erection on our border of a confederation "founded upon monarchical principles." This was an extreme assertion of the Monroe Doctrine which, from the nature of the case, could not change the course of events.

More to the point are the objections which have been made at various times to the peaceable transfer of American territory from a weak to a strong European Government. Indeed, our Government has, during the present century, generally objected to the acquisition of territory in the New World hy any strong European power.

The first notable case occurred at the beginning of this oentury when it was discovered that France, by secret treaty with Spain, had acquired Louisiana, Jefferson immediately took alarm, and declared that the possession of that region by a strong power like France was a menace to the United States.

Another objection was made in a somewhat similar case in 1825, when it was believed that France was about to purchase Cuba from Spain. President Adams notified the French Government that "we could not consent to the occupation of these islands [Cuba and Porto Rico] by any other European power than Spain under any contingency whatever."

It is a fact of interest now, and somewhat ominous withal, that our first serious difficulty in applying our American policy, and the one which led to the least satisfactory result, was one with England in 1848. It was then supposed that the projected Nicaragua canal would soon be commenced. Accordingly, England assumed a protectorate over the Mosquito coast of

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

BY CHARLES H. SMITH, LL.D.,
PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.

The statement of the Monroe Doctrine in the President's Message of December 2d, 1823, contains essentially three clauses. One in which he laid it down as a "principle" that "the American continents... are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." Another in which be stated twice in the nost emphatic terms that the establishment of monarchical government by force in any part of America would be "dangerous" to the United States. A third in which he said that if "any European power" interfered with the Spanish American republics "for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny," the act would be considered as showing "an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The first was directed primnrily against a recent attempt of Russia to get control of some territory claimed by the United States in the Northwest; hut it was intentionally stated so broadly as to include all the regions This clause has been quoted probably more south of us. frequently than any other by our Presidents and Secre taries of State, as the working clause of the Monroe Doc-The second was a distinct threat, the importance trine. of which was shown by its repetition, directed against the Allied Powers to prevent them from helping Spain to recover her lost provinces in America. The third to recover her lost provinces in America. was essentially a part of the second, and was added, as Calhoun explained to the Senate in 1848, "to countenance and encourage these young republics as far as we could with propriety."

All these utterances of the President were called forth by existing emergencies; but it was well understood that they were not confined to them in their application. Altho stating the views of a single Administration, it was expected that the policy outlined would be adopted by succeeding Administrations, and such has been the case. This policy has never been embodied in the form of statute law, and indeed has never received the countenance of both Houses of Congress by formal vote until

view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an un-friendly disposition toward the United States."

This concurrent action on the part of the United States and England shattered the plans of the Holy Alliance with reference to Spanish America. The concurrent declara-tions of the United States and England, the two great mar-time powers of the world, constituted a guaranty of ne ce.

In January, 1824, a joint resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, by which it was declared that the people of the United States "would not see without serious inquietude, any forcible intervention by the allied powers of Europe, in hebalf of Spain" to reduce her colonies to subjection. This resolution was never called up, and the House subsequently adopted a resolution adverse to the formation of any alliances or the making of any joint declaration which because the freedom of the joint declaration which might hamper the freedom of the Government to take, on any future occasion, such an action as its interests might dictate. Mr. Webster, who enthusiastically supported the declaration of President Mnnroe in the sense in which it was understood at the time, declared in 1835, that the "amount" of President Monroe's declaration may be a supported to the control of the sense in the sense in which it was understood at the time, declared in 1835, that the "amount" of President Monroe's declaration. declaration was

"that this Government could not look with indifference on any combination to assist Spain in her war against the South American States; that we could not but consider any such combination as dangerous or unfriendly to us, and that if it should be formed, it would be for the competent authorities of this Government to decide, when the case arose, what course our duty and interest should require us to pursue."

In another part of President Monroe's Message, the a passage which is also treated as forming part of his doctrine. This passage occurs in a paragraph of the mes-sage, relating to controversies between the United States and Russia, as to their respective rights and interests on the northwest coast of America. On this subject, Presi-dent Monroe said:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle lu which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European

Many diverse views have been expressed as to what was meant by the words "future colonization"; but it is not difficult to ascertain what they meant in the message of President Monroe. The term "colonization" has a definitive meaning, namely, the settlement by immigrants of a region not under the control of any civilized power, unless that of the parent country. It is in this sense that the term was used in President Monroe's Message. The claim of the Russian Government to possess the northwest coast of America, from Bering Straits down to the fity-first parallel of north latitude, involved the title to territory which was claimed by the United States as well as by Great Britain. The United States dealed the Russian claim on the ground that Russia had no "settlement" in the disthe ground that Russia had no "settlement" in the disputed territory. In his instructions to our Minister to Russia, John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, said :

"Occupied by civifized nations they [the American continents] will be accessible to Enrope and each other on that footing alone."

In 1825 Mr. Adams, who had then become President, in a message on the Panama Congress, snggested, among other things, the following topic of discussion:

"An agreement among all the parties represented at the meeting that each will guard, by its own means, against the establishment of any European colony within its borders. . This was more than two years since announced by my predecessor to the world as a principle resulting from the emancipation of both the American continents."

As Mr. Adams drew the passage on future colonization in President Monroe's Message, it is to be assumed that he knew what it meant; and no one, I believe, suggested at the time that he was in error as to what he said. We doubtless had an interest, as Mr. Webster said, in Inducign Mexico and other American Governments to "settle it, as a part of their policy, not to allow colonization within their respective territories." It is obvious, however, that there was no thought on the part of the United States of dictating to the Spanish American Governments the course they should pursue. Indeed, Mr. Adams, discussing this subject in his Diary, says:

"Considering the South Americans as independent nations, they themselves, and no other nation, had the right to dispose of their condition. We have no right to dispose of them, either alone or in conjunction with other nations. Neither have any other nations the right of disposing of them without their con-

Iu 1848, however, the Monroe Doctrine came up in a new form, which should be called the Polk Doctrine rather than the Monroe Doctrine. An Indian outhreak having occurred in Yucatan, the authorities offered to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty" to the United States, and at the same time made a similar offer to Great Britain and Spain. President Polk recommended the occupation of the territory by the United States, and in so doing de-clared that "we could not consent to a transfer of this 'dominion and sovereignty' to either Spain, Great Britain or any other European power." This pronouncement went far beyond the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine was, as we have seen, based upon the rights of American States, whose independence we had acknowledged, to pose of themselves as they saw fit. The Polk Dottrine, the other hand, would forbid the acquisition of dominlou by a European power even by voluntary transfer or ces-sion; and in this relation it is to be observed that Presideut Polk, in defining his doctrine, limits it to North

" it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no European colony or dominion shall, with our con-

sent, be planted or established in any part of the North American Continent."

can Continent."

From the foregoing review, we may draw the following conclusions: 1. That the so called Monroe Doctriue was a measure of defense, not of aggression.

2. That it was directed against a threatened intervention by a combination of European powers for the purpose of reducing independent American States to subjection to a European power. We told them that we should consider "any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerons to our peace and safety." What was their "system"? In its internal manifestation, it meant the maintenance of an absolute and despotic Government, denying liberty and representation to the citizen, suppressing freedom of abso'ute and despotic Government, denying liherty and representation to the citizen, suppressing freedom of speech and of the press, and treating even the advocacy of liberal ideas as a crime; in its external manifestation it meant intervention such as took place in Piedmont, Naples and Spain, for the purpose of putting down constitutional governments and setting up absolute and despotic governments in their place. It was not possible for our Governments in their place. It was not possible for our Governments, in a spirit of aggression, from the northern borders of California and Mexico to from the northern borders of California and Mexico to Cape Horn. The intervention we proposed was interven-Cape Horn. The intervention against intervention.

3 That while, in the course we took, we acted with a regard to our own peace and safety, we did not assume to dictate to other American States the course they should

pursue.
4. That, in our declaration in regard to future colonization, we had in mind primarily our own territorial dispute with Russia, tho we announced the principle in general terms, intending to recommend it to other independent American States, as a part of their policy, not to allow the establishment of new European colonies within their own

In the light of what has been said, It is superfluous to say that there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine to warrant the idea that we are samehow committed to a kind of protectorate over the independent States of this hemi-sphere, in consequence of which we are required to espouse sphere, it consequences of which we are required to espouse their quarrels, tho we cannot control their conduct. To state such a proposition is to refute it. We should, Indeed, always be ready to extend the good offices of friendship in every proper case. But the idea that our position is that of an involuntary military force, at the beck and call of any American State that may stand in need of it; that we are to supply their deficiencies in men and in money, in order that they may conduct their controversies with European powers on a hasis of equality in force and resources, is an idea that must be repugnant to the sense of

resources, is an idea that must be repugnant to the sense of every reflecting man.

The Monroe Doctrine was correctly asserted by the United States in the case of the French intervention by Mexico. In an instruction to our Minister to France, of June 21st, 1862, Mr. Seward said:

June 21st, 1832, Mr. Seward suid:

"France has a right to make war against Mexico, and to determine for herself the cause. We have a right and interest to insist that France shall not improve the war she makes to raise up in Mexico an anth-Republican or auti-American Government, or to maintain such a government there. France has disclaimed such designs, and we, hesides reposing faith in the assurances given in a frank, honorable manner, would, in any case, be hound to wait for, and not anticipate, a violation of them."

to wait for, and not anticipate, a violation or men."

Subsequently, when it became apparent that France sought to subjugate Mexic, we did not hesitate to declare our position, and in 1866 we notified the Austrian Government that, if it sent any troops to the support of Maximilian, we could not engage longer to remain neutral in the contest. Our position, doubtless, would have been the same if the Monroe Poetrine had never been announced, the position restal upon the subgiglie of opposition to Our position rested upon the principle of opposition to manifest and dangerous aggression, a principle which may opposition to be assumed always to exist in every nation without regard to the question whether it has ever heen expressly formu-lated.

Since the foregoing part of this paper was written, the Since the foregoing part of this paper was written, the President has sent his message to Congress on the Venezuelan houndary question. After the exposition which I have given of the Monroe Doctrine, it is unnecessary to point out the vast difference between the case presented to-day and that presented in 1823, when with England w protested against any attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system of despotism and intervention to this hemisphere.

### MERITS OF THE VENEZUELAN CASE

BY THE HON, WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS, FORMERLY UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VENEZUEL

EARLY in the first quarter of the present century, a dis-EARTY in the first quarter of the present century, a dis-pute arose between British Guinna and Venezuela over the ownership of a narrow strip of territory on the Atlantic coast between the mouths of the Essequibo and the Prin-arou Rivers. England had niready selved and occupied portions of this territory, which she claimed as part of the three Dutch "settlements of Demarara, Barbice and Esse-cation", that had been ceded to her by Holland in the quibo," that had been ceded to her by Holland in the treaty of 1814; and Venezuela claimed it as an integral part of her domain inherited from Spain in 1810. The ex-treme limit of Venezuela's claim, then as now, was to the Essequibo River, which she considered the ancient bound-Essequibo River, which she considered the ancient boundary line hetween Holland and Spain. The extreme limit of England's cluim was then to the Pumaron, which she considered the ancient boundary; hut she subsequently extended her claim, first to the Moroco, then to the Guima, then to the Orinoco Delta, and now indefinitely southward, so as to include the rich gold fields of the Cuyuni and the whole of the eastern watershed of the Orinoco Valley.

The question naturally arises, How came the British claim to be thus indefinitely extended, while that of Venezuela remained fixed and definite? The answer to this question reveals the "true inwardness" of the present controversy concerning the merits of which The Independent

In the year 1840, the German engineer, Robert Schom-burgk, then In the service of the British Government, marked out the line which hears his name. This was done without the knowledge or concurrence of Venezuela; and as it allotted in British Guinna a wast area of Venezuelan territory not hitherto in dispute, the Government of the Republic vigorously protested, and justed upon the im-mediate obliteration of that live as a condition precedent

mediate obliteration of that line as a condition precedent in negotiations looking to some conventional boundary. The result was that within less than eighteen months after the line had been run, the British Government distinctly disclaimed the "Schomburgk line," and ordered its obliteration by the Demurara authorities.

In the negotiations which followed, Lord Aberdeen, then at the head of the British Foreign Office, proposed a conventional houndary line beginning out the coast a few miles west of the Moroco River, and extending inland so as to include nearly or quite nil the territory embraced within the extended British claim. His proposition was likewise coupled with the conditions that Venezuela should obligate herself not to alleuate auy remaining portion of her domain to a third power, and to treat the Imilian occupants humanely. But even this proposal, however disadvantageous to Venezuela, might have been accepted had not Lord Aberdeen refused to make the conditions mutual. As it was, the proposition had to be rejected. The final outcome was the "Diplomatic Agreement" of 1850, whereby each of the parties obligated itself to the other not to occupy any proposition than a proposition of the parties obligated itself to the other not to occupy any was the "Diplomatic Agreement" of 1850, whereby each of the parties obligated itself to the other not to occupy any portion of the then unoccupied territory in dispute till some defiuite settlement of the question of houndary could he reached.

How was that agreement kept? As usual ln such case each party very soon began to accuse the other of had faith. Venezuela insisted that the compact was first violated by British encroachments beyond even the proposed "Aberdeen line"; and England insisted that the compact had been violated by certain mining concessions made by Venezuela to a syndicate of capitalists. Venezuela had all along insisted upon a reference of the whole question of houndary to friendly arbitration; and Great Britain had as persistently refused to submit her claim to arbitration.

However, in May, 1885, Lord Granville, then Chief Secretary for Foreign Affairs, finally agreed to unlie the hound ary dispute with the controversies growing out of the thirty per cent, duty on imports from the British Antilles and certain indemnity claims by British subjects against Venezuela, and to refer the whole to arbitration. But in July of the same year, Lord Salisbury, as the successor of Granville, flatly refused to carry out talls written agreement of the important producers.

branchine, hady retused to carry our was written agreement of his immediate predecessor.

Subsequently, the Demarara authorities took forcible possession of the whole of the territory within the old "Schomhurgk line," which had been so explicitly disclaimed and ordered to be removed by Lord Aberdeen. Not only this, but the old line had been so extended as to Not only this, but the old line had been so extended as to include some seventy square unless of additional territory, not hitherto in dispute, in which some of the richest gold mines on the continent had been discovered. British fortifications and police stations were established at Barima Point, the Amacura mouth, and along the left hanks of the Cuyuni, and posts, flags and notices set up that the whole was under British jurisdiction. Thoroughly alarmed, Venezuela demanded the immediate evacuation of these points and the restoration of the status quo of 1850 with a view to a submission of the whole enersion to impartial view to a suhmission of the whole question to impartial arbitration. The demand was not complied with, and the proposal for arbitration was received with hanghty indifference. The result was the rupture of February, 1887, since which time all diplomatic relations between the two

since which time an diplomator relations between the two countries have remitined suspended.

Since then, realizing her inability to regain her territory by force of arms, Venezuela has been persistent in her efforts through the mediation of friendly powers, to reestablish the status quo of 1850, and to have the whole disestablish the status quo of 1830, and to have the whole dis-pute referred to friendly and impartial arbitration. This England has refused to entertain. She refuses to recog-nize any status quo except that existing in July, 1893, and will consent to arbitration 'only under certain limita-tions." Those limitations are, that arbitration shall apply only to territory outside of the enlarged "Schomburak line," her title to all wit un that line being too well estab-lished, and, therefore, too sacred, to be submitted to arbi-ration. In other words she insist, that the calidate tration. In other words, she insists that the validity of her claim in virtue of her de facto occupancy, however wrongful in its inception, be conceded as a condition precedent to the arbitration of the question whether Venezuela is entitled to other territory not hitherto in dispute. This is no exagerated statement of the case, as may be seen by reference to the official correspondence soon to be made

To sum up, previnus to the year 1840 England had not extended her occupancy beyond the Moroco River, nor in-timated a purpose to extend her claim beyond that stream. timated a purpose to extend ner ciaim beyond that stream. Suddenly, in the latter part in that year, she made an attempt to extend her claim and occupancy to the Orlinoco Delta and the Amacura and Cryuni Rivers. In 1842 she receded from this position, ordered the "Schomburgk line" obliterated, and proposed "the Aberdeen line," neginning near the mouth of the Moroco. In 1881 she again changed the limits of her claim by what is known as "the Granville line." In 1885 she entered into a written agreement to refer the whole question of boundary to arbitration; but just two months and twelve days afterward, under a change of Ministry, she repudiated that agreement. In 1886 she again shifted position and proposed what is known as "the first Rosebery line," heginning on the coast near the month of the Guima River. In 1887 she occupied all the territory within the old "Schomburgk line," which she had prewithin the old "Schomourgk line," which she had pre-viously disclaimed. In 1890 she shifted position again and proposed "the Salisbury line"—thus claiming the lower Orinoco. In 1893, still advancing into what had never be-fore been disputed as Venezuelan territory, she proposed a houndary line running from a point on the Orinoco so as to include the headwaters of the Cumano and the Sierra of Usupamn. Finally, in 1894, when again requested to sub. mit her claim to friendly arbitration, she replied there was nothing to arbitrate within the compass of her defacto possessions!

In its present phase, the question at issue can hardly he said to be one of houndary, since the claim put forth by Great Britain does not follow historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently indefinite. It is rather a question of conquest, pure and simple, and therefore clearly in contravention to modern international usage and in open defiance of the Morroe Doctrine. Whether that doctrine is or is not a part of the modern system of international law is immaterial. It is part of the settled policy of the Uoited States. Whether the President's interpretation of that doctrine in the present case can be found in the phraseology of the declaration of 1883, does not matter. His interpretation is a logical deduction from the manifest spirit and purpose of that declaration. The United States having regard to its own honor and safety, cannot permit the forcible extension of European colonies on the continent. It is time to call a halt to the process of dismemherment of an American republic, and menace of the two others adjacent; and every true American citizen, regardless of partisan affiliations and differences, will rally to the support of the Government in the effort to maintain its plighted faith and preserve its honor and presetige.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND JINGOISM.

BY PROF. COURTENAY DE KALB, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

If doubts had existed previously in the mind of any per-on whether or no the Monroe Doctrine were a principle still active in American political life, the events of the third week in December, 1895, must have dispelled them Protests are still heard in certain quarters that a misconstruction or a misapplication has been made of the historic dectrine laid down by Monroe; but in the face of this stands the great fact, which no man can fail to see, that it has been applied with firmners, in accordance with its traditional significance, to the Venezuelan question. It is easy to quibble over words, to narrow the meaning of Monroe's utterances, to explain that they were the outgrowth of peculiar and transient conditions; it is equally easy t show that the original words of Monroe's Message required construction to fit the special cases to which they were ap plied by Polk in 1845 in the dispute with Great Britain over the Oregon territory, and again in 1848 in the question of a suggested transfer of Yucatan to England, and one or a surgested transfer of x neatan to England, and once more hy Seward, in 1896, when the French were seeking to establish a monarchy in Mexico. These, however, cannot he considered as expansions of the Monroe Doctrine, as many would have us believe. The principle itself is broad, and each application to a narticular case is necessarily a limitation of it, an inevitable result of ceasing for the moment to regard it as an abstract generality, and considering it in its relations to a concrete particular case. The atterance of Monroe was with special reference to the designs of the Holy Alliance against the newly constituted Spanish American republics. It was founded upon helief in the existence of a principle of justice which should defend the Spanish-Americans in their blood hought liber-ties against the power of European Governments, and in a conviction of duty to our own country, whose security would he menaced by the growth of European domination on the American continents. The merit of the atterance did not rest upon the warrant of right revealed in the posi-tion taken by Monroe with reference to this special set of circumstances, but in its recomition of a principle and a duty, existing hefore these special circumstances in themselves became dangerous, which were broad enough to stand as a national doctrine for general application.

It is peculiarly fortunate that a principle so vitally

It is peculiarly fortunate that a principle so vitally affecting our political safety and permanence should not have been reduced to the form of written statement promulgated as such by legislative act. Crystallization means fixedness, limitation. The principle enunciated by Monroe might he involved in such an act, but the act could not by any possibility include the broad principle. It needs but little loads to show that the part cannot contain the whole. It is the best evidence that could be given of the absence of what is called "jingoism" as a controlling or even prominent factor in our political development, that this great doctrine, which has for so many decades been cherished by the American people, should have failed to undergo the restrictions of crystallization in a formal resolution of Congress. More than this, when presented in this form to Congress in the days of President John Quincy Adams, it failed of passage for the very reason that it would thus become a restriction upon our future freedom of action. Jingoism would not have scruoled to change a living principle into the dry-bone of law for the sake of fleeting popularity; and yet again and again has Congress by its acts sustained the application of this unwritten law in our foreign relations, and it has unanimously sustained President Cleveland in asking for means to carryit into effect in the present crisis.

to carry it into effect in the present crisis.

There are two distinct references to the doctrine of non-interference in Monroe's famous message of December 2d, 1823. The first is:

"The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be consilered as subjects for future coionization by any European power."

While this was laid down as a general principle, it was in this case applied directly to threatened attempts at further colonization enterprises on the northwest coast of North America. At the same time it sounds the keynote for the whole message, which later an declares:

"But with the Governments who have deciared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an antrieudity disposition toward the United States.

It is evident that the spirit of wise forecast which distinguishes the characters of those illustrions men who founded the Republic and carried it in safety through the perils of infancy, was strong in the mind of Mooroe when he penned those words, and that he realized that he was outlining a policy which should endure for generations. Hence was he explicit in lifting the discussion above the concerns of the moment and announcing a general principle.

From our present knowledge of the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute, the evidence points overwhelmingly toward aggressions, on the part of England, upon territory which in the past she herself distinctly recognized as Venezuelan. If her attempt to hold this territory without award from a court of arbitration is not an act of "oppression," the meaning of English words must he obscure indeed. President Cleveland, however, meets the objection against applying the Monroe Doctrine in this case hy reference to Monroe's general discussion of this principle, wherein he pronounces against an extension of the European governmental systems in America; and President Cleveland very justly sets aside any possible quibbling over this or over the meaning of "colouization," in his assertion that "it can make no difference whether the European system is extended hy an advance of frontier or otherwise."

This statement would seem to have been made in the knowledge of many things that have not very generally appeared in print. In the first place, England now lays claim to the whole watershed of the river Essequino, on the principle that an entire watershed constitutes a natural territorial division. At the same time England claims a frontage on the river Orincco, and the assertion has frequently heen made in Great Britain that she should control all the territory east of this river. Furthermore, a party of English engineers has recently, without license from Brazil, heen engaged upon a reconoissance for a railroad line southward from British Guiana toward the Amazon. This territory is to-day unoccupied, and the most that is known concerning it has been derived from the work of British explorers. It is a region of broad, open savanuas and rollicg, wooded country, well adapted for European colonization. It leads also into the heart of the rubher country of the Amazon, which means that the nation which holds it could control a commerce which to day amounts to about \$40,000,000 per annum. British capital is already largely involved in this commerce. An English company is operating a line of forty-five steamboats on the Amazon, and another English company is at the present moment laying a cable from Pará to Marãos at the junction of the rivers Amazon and Negro, the point to which this region of savannas and highlands extend from the north. The conclusion seems strong that if the acquisition of territory on the part of Great Britain by extensions of houndaries should not he checked, we would ultimately see her in possession if the Orinoco and the heart of the Amazonian hasin itself on the strength of priority of settlement, since the efforts of the Portuguese to occupy the lower part of the main stream of the Amazon were first made on account of the establishment of a British town and fort on the island of Gurupá. Englaud takes a long look ahead in laying out her schemes of aggression. Her machinations for the control

viving her right to them.

These are hut indices of that policy persistently pursued by Great Britain which renders what seems to he an attempt to enlarge her territory at the expense of Venezuela, one of those actions "dangerous to our peace and safety," as contemplated by President Monroe. And yet the resistance of such an attempt is classed as jingoism by some who occupy what should be the sacred post of public instruction through the daily press. We have no term to denominate this extreme opposite of jingoism, which would have us sacrifice all to a grasping power, and sit supinely by while an enemy surrounds us east and west with bristling naval stations, and proceeds to devour our neighbor's territory in defiance of our request for the application of judicial methods to mete out justice. We have not named this opposite pole of jingoism which knows not the patriotism of the fathers of the Republic; which has disordered notions of national duty, and feels no qualins at what true patriots regards an antional dishonor. But if jingoism offends the sincere patriot by its unreasoning exces-es, and does injustice to our reputation for integrity and fairness of principle, it is less dangerous because it is too violent to command the respect of that vast unultitude of soher and honest men whose counsels inevitably prevail in nur national acts. But those who come in the guise of patriotism, and call all men jingoists who would defend the principles and safeguards of American liherty, are more to be feared, hecause their teachings instil a spirit of acquiescence in conditions which threaten the untrammeled growth of American institutions. They are more to be feared hecause they are often men of honest purposes, whose doctrines are founded in sentiments of horberly love, and who seek to establish at once that state of universal peace which can only he attained when the whole world shall lay down its arms and covenant to suhmit all difficulties to friendly arhitration. This spirit is no new thing in American listration.

tion throughout the world, and no fairer prospect could animate the hopes of the American people. But there are right and wrong ways of working toward this end. To honorably maintain the institutions of liherty inviolate and protect them against growing dangers is the first essential. To suffer the prospect of their continuance to he weakened is a sin against ourselves, nur posterity and the world. It was with this in mind that Daniel Webster spoke,\* referring to the Monroe Doctrine:

"It elevated the hopes and gratified the patriotism of the peopie. Over those hopes I will not bring a mildew; nor will I put that gratified patriotism to shame."

There are many mildew breeders at work in these days, but however honest may be their desire to establish the glory of America, the act of President Clevelaud, so patriotically supported by Congress, in proclaiming that injustice saull not he done by a European power to a weaker sister on this continent, and that strict justice shall he accorded to all, tho taken in the face of possible war, will hasten the millenium of peace, whereas weak concessions would only serve to expose us to contempt, and invite infringements of the liberties hought with the blood of

ROLLA, MO.

# HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED IN VENEZUELA.

CHEERING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

BY KATE FOOTE COE.

THE special message of President Cleveland to Congress upon the difficulties between Venezuela and England, set the Venezuelan heart on fire. The news came by telegram from New York, and was caught up at once and a meeting arranged for that evening with a swiftness that astonishes one who has seen anything of Spanish ways. The afternoon papers published a notice of a meeting to be held that evening at the Plaza Washington; and, lest every one should not hear of it, printed strips were carried shout the streets hy boys who threw them into the carriages of people driving and into the doors and windows of those at home.

Caracas has many public squares, all pretty, with trees and statues, and one with the statue of Washington in its center named Plaza Washington. Things began here. They decorated the statue with flowers, and, as the square filled with people and more room hecame necessary, they adjourned to the Plaza Bolivar, where we first saw the crowd massed around the equestrian hronze of the Liberator, the flags of the United States and of Venezuela waving on each side, the whole lighted like day with electric lamps, and the clear, cool air of a Venezuelan winter invigorating all hearts. They sent up rockets, the hand played the "Star Spangled Banner," and we, a group of half a dozen American gentlemen with two ladies, looked on and felt the pleasure of seeing our own flag honored in a foreign land. We caught Spanish words of high sound as they called npon one speaker after another, who roused them, and to whom they gave cheers that soared up among the mahogany trees that border the square, and anade me feel that if the words were Spanish the sounds were very like those we have heard in the Uoited States.

This for a while, until the great square was packed; then the hand, the flags and the people set themselves toward the house of General Thomas. He had received some notice of the manifestation, but had not made much preparation, for no one imagined the crowd would he as great as it was. The house, not very large, is huilt in the Spanish style, a court in the center and rooms opening around the three sides. It was packed to its utmost limits with the people of Venezuela, in a close, orderly mass, who, as Mrs. Thomas kindly said afterward, did just as little damage as a crowd could. But they were there, and they meant to hear and see. It was no use trying to receive them American fashion. Theref ore all stood with General Thomas, a fine figure and handsome head, in the center of the parlor, with his wife near; and after many cries, "Silencio, silencio," had produced their effect, Mr. Beurres, who is the son of the Venezuelan Minister to Washington, mounted on a chair, read a very excellent little speech in good, clear English. It was a pleasure to heat him, because he appreciated the situation of the two countries so fully. "La Gran Republica del Norte," which had heught its liherty with a struggle in years past, proud and prosperous now, was yet magnanimous enough to look with friendly eyes upon its sister Republics. Through President Cleveland it had spoken, and they the people were there to express to the full their appreciation of this act. At every menion of Mr. Cleveland's name, the air was filled with cheers, pleasing to ears that were of a different party from the President, because we were Americans. General Thomas is a ready speaker and made an admirable reply, offhand, thoughtful and cautious, in the best way, as one who appreciated the position fully. We were all listening keenly, for it was the first time we had heard him speak, and we knew how he must not commit to the air a hreath more than just the sympathy of our Government and our desire to do something for Venezuela. He did this well, and then

The street, meantime, was packed outside for a hlock ahove and helow the house with a crowd which could not get in. When the address was finished General Thomas was called to the window to receive the shouts of the multitude and to observe the numbers; also to see the rockets that were heing sent up and the red fire that they were hurning to illuminate the scene. Finally he went to the outside door to let them see that he was fully comprehend-

<sup>\*</sup> Speech on the Panama Congress, April, 1826.

### WHY AMERICANS DISLIKE ENGLAND.

BY GEORGE BURTON ADAMS,

PROPESSOR OF HISTORY IN YALE COLLEGE

ing their ontbursts. One of our group of five Americans had gracefully called "Vivas for Venezuela," in response to the cheers for Mr. Cleveland. The act was received selt was meant, and the curtains swayed at the windows with the hand claps and cheers. We had all of us been pleased the hand claps and cheers. We had all of us been pleased at the recognition awarded our party while we were among the people outside, and again when we attempted to enter the crowded courtyard. Passes "por lus Señoras"; the word was passed along, and acted like magic. How the packed numbers managed to efface themselves to give us way we could not imagine, and we found ourselves bowing and saying "Grucius," "Grucius," in if we were the favorites of fortune in being "I American," I the week a support the property of the prop saying Gracias, Gratina, is it we will one tavaleted of fortune in being "Americans." It must be remembered that the demoustration was of the people—they were of all sorts; and the gentlemen whom Mr.Thomas had designated as assistants on the occasion were unable to get within a hlock of the house. It was so much more an outpouring of numbers than had been expected that they were simply swamped and had to etay blocked in until after the most was over. Later they were able to get ln, hut it was after the especial interest of the thing was over. The multi-tude, offer it had finished its rockets and red fire, floated back again to the Plsza Bollvar, and there heard more speeches, and for an hour or two kept up an enthusi-asm that astoniched us cooler heads. It was eleven o'clock before they dispersed. Yet it had been an orderly manifestation from first to last; polite, eager, worm, but not drunken or rowdy.

We called at the legation the next day to renew our gratulations, and it was then that Mrs. Thomas said that notbing had heen hurt hut her plants in the courtyard, and those, of course, "had to take it; but," said ehe, "everything grows so fast in this climate, that they will soon make good the difference." It was then ten o'clock in the morning, and so well had the gardener done his work, that the little courtyard bed was already full of fresh plante, and the parlors looked dainty, and the little matters of ornsment on the table as untouched as possible.

ornsment on the table as untouched as possible.

The enthusiasm lasted to an astonishing length of time.

The next day we heard firecrackers popping in various directious, and innocently supposed it to be hope beginning fectivitives for Chrietmas, but we were soon disabused of the idea. Go down and see the flowers now on the Plazn Washington, said one. We went, and lo, there were not only more replacing those that might be faded, but they were more beautiful and more elaborate; roses, jasmines, and, above all, tuberoes in broad wreaths made the site. and, above all, tuberoses in broad wreaths, made the air and allove all, toperoses in broad wrestes, inside the air weet. The brouze figure above extended a benignant and over a display that made us think of Decoration Day thome. Then we went back to the Plaza Bolivar, where at home. the flags still stood, ours and the Venezuelan on each side the flags still stood, ours and the Venezuelan on each side of the Bolivor statue, and lo, the great square was again half full, and somebody was making a speech from the pedestal of the figure! It was daylight, and I could see distinctly the facee and the hehavior of the people. They were attentive, they were quiet, and they stayed to hear. I could not nuderstand much that was said, so I watched the faces and took the spirit of the meeting from their expressions. I think we had all felt that the manifestatione would have much of swagger about them, that they could do what they pleased now, for, with the United States do what they pleased now, for, with the United States behind them, they need not be responsible. But there was nothing of this feeling in the air.

nothing of this reeing in the air.

The British Consul did not go to the meeting in the plaza or nt the Minister's, but he was unmolested in every way. In France they might have pulled down hie national coat of srms over the door, but here it was not even thought of. They have not had a British Minister here in many years, because the hard feeling between the two countries is of long standing, and is deep as well as hard, but the consul who is the substitute in a measure has had no trouble. The morning after the meeting there was a short parsgraph in one of the papers saying that as he was of Venezuelan blood-his mother is Spanish and his father English—It would be a pleasant sight for Venezue-lans to see him espousing their cause, and that they should appreciate such an act highly. But that was all. They did not speak harshly; they did not abuse him as we do in the United States, and they have not tried to influence him by of Venezuela thus far has been admirable. If Congress will kindly strend to the President's Meseage, appoint the Commission and make the appropriation necessary for its expenses, it is all that this Republic will ask for some time

We went into the National Library the other day; that is, we wandered in by accident. The courtysrds of the houses, when their doors open at the end of the pass such fascinating glimpsee of interlors, with palms and ferns and other loveliness in green, that one acquires the habit of "staring in" as one goes along the street. So as we went by the doors of this building we looked in, and the open court had tables eet about on its pavement, and men were citting there reading. At the street door stood a young gentleman who invited us in with a graceful geeture and a word or two of Spanish. We went in, and, using a little mangled Spanish with a dash or two of Italian and a word of English, making a "paplamento," or pigeon Spanish of our own, we learned that it was the Na tional Library, and that they had very valuable old Span-ish books. Then we saw those wonderful old books, dat-lng back to the time of the Spanish Conquest, upon eccleelastical jurisprudence, and one written hy an Inca of Peru, who had learned the language of his conquerors. Then the young gentleman ehowed us the English part of his lihrary, and laid his band on a volume of Byron's poems, with a look as if we Americans would appreciate the love for liberty, the expression of which is the hest part of Byron'e work, great genius as he was. Then he part of byrone work, great genus as he was. Inten he could not restrain himself any longer, hut expressed his pleasure at the recent news from North America—"las doctrinas elevades y nobles de Monroe." Then, as we came away, he gave us "Good eveniug" in such irreproachable English, eo evidently his beet expression, and called up on purpose for us, that we went away very much impressed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message on the Venezuela question has made evident to ourselves and to England the widespread popular dielike, not to say hatred, of that country which exists in this. It has made it so evident that no one can any longer question its existence. Fature historians will be interested to account for this feeling, which may seen to them strange and unnatural; but it is

not difficult for us to noderstand the reasons for it.

For more than a hundred yesre we have been trolled, by au uninterrupted series of events, to dislike the mother country. We may say that this feeling begins with the War of the Revolution, tho the way was prepared for that event by a sense of injustice which had long been growing. The feeling which that war left was deepened by the re-tention of the Western posts, and by the belief, whether right or wrong, that England was plotting to turn loose upon our frontier settlers the horrors of Indian warfare. We may now celebrate the conclusion of Jay's Treaty; but conditions of that trenty excited a very bitter feeling 795. It was hut a short time from this to the hostility which was created by the English use of the right of search and by the impressment of American sesmen, followed by the War of 1812. Eugland experienced the evil results of her misuse of the right of search when she began her esr-nest efforts to suppress the slave trade, and, however much Americans may have sympathized with her purpose, their dislike of England was not lessened by her efforts to carry it out. The various honndary disputes in the middle of the century served to keep the leeling alive, and if the "naked besns war" was ridiculoue, there was some epirit hehind it, and the excitement of the "fifty four forty, or ' period was, in some respects, like that of to day

But for more effective in creating the present feeling than all these earlier incidents together is the attitude of than all these earlier incidents together is the attitude of England during our Civil War. Thousands of men who can forgive everything clse cannot forgive that. The feeling toward the rebels has practically disappeared, even that toward the "copperheade" has ceased to show itself; but one can hear on every hand still, and from the best of men, expression of the old feeling in regard to England; and many, who felt it strongly at the time, hold it almost or quite as strongly now. To this must be added, as an active present influence contracting in regard to Ireland. active present influence, our feeling in regard to Ireland. I leave entirely out of this account the illegitimate influence of the large Irish vote upon politiclans who do not care for the resulte of their worde or acte if they can gain a pres success. There is a large and legitimate influence of Irish question upon the general current of our feeling in Irish question npon the general current of our feeling in regard to England. This is purity due to the almost universal helief in this country that Ireland has been very unjustly treated by England, and is so etill; for Americaus find it very hard to under stand the English fear of Home Rule. No other single case has had anything like so much to do with crea lng the general opinion among us that England is the preseor of feeble races, as her conduct in Ireland. also partly due to the share which numerous Irishmen and men of Irish descent, who have risen to great and deserved influence in hundreds of communities throughout the country, have had in chaping public opinion. Since the Civil War, again, the teaching of the protectioniste had, heyond nil doubt, a very decided influence in the Since the influence in this eame direction. This fact is entirely independent of the question whether the protectionist doctrine is right or wrong. Orators and newspapers have labored to teach the people that England is the deadly foe of our industries, eeeking by every meane, open and secret, to destroy them, and with no slight effect. Any one, who has not taken the pains to examine the fact, would be greatly surprised at the number of persons, who would be very angry if they were called ignorant, who nevertheless implicitly helieve lu the donations of gold by the Cobdeu Club to aid lu the war upon American manufactures.

Finally, there must be added the general feeling that England's colonial policy is a thorougaly selfish one, that she is trying to nanex everything for which she can advance a plausible pretext, or, in a somewhat literal sense of the slang phrase, that she "wants the earth," and that she will stick at nothing in her efforts to get it. This feel-lng has prohably more to do than all else with sustaining in the popular judgment the policy which passes to day as the Monroe Doctrine, and it largely explains why we seem to have one doctrine for England and another for other There le a fixed determination in the will of the nations. There is a fixed determination in the will of the people of this country that on the American continents this policy of England's shall find no field for its exercise. It may he a billed and comewhat unreasoning determination in its application to special cases, but it is not without its justification

Here is a hundred years of training all in the same general line, and the upshot of all this history is that there is a very widespread feeling of dislike and suspicion of England in the country, that thie is in fact the prevailing feeling among the masses, and England must take the fact into account in her reckonings. If she counts upon a sense of race relationship and kinship, a kind of motherand-daughter feeling, she is counting upon something which exists in thousands of individual cases, but which does not exist as a general public feeling, and which would have scarcely an appreciable influence in determining our action in times of great excitement.

The attempt has been made here to show that the common feeling in this country toward England has a more or less legitimate and reasonable foundation in our past hietory, but it is hardly possible that any one, who can think clearly and who will look out calmly upon the probable clearly and wo will look out carmy upon the probanic future of the world, can avoid the helief that it is in the main a really mistaken feeling, and that it is in every regard to he deplored. Some of the consequences to which it might easily lead us are horrible to contemplate. Here are two of them which have recently heed discussed as cer-

taintles in case of a wnr with England. The first ie the adoption, as our chief reliance in such a war, of a means of lnjuring enemies which nearly all civilized nations agreed, forty years ago, to abandon ae too barbaroue for longer use—that is privateering, or legalized piracy. The second is an alliance with Russia in a common war upon the Brit-ish Empire. This means an alliance with the one moet dangeroue power which represente everything, and which is most zealously engaged in spreading, everything in government and civilization to which we are most opposedan alliance to make war upon the power which is most actively engaged in every quarter of the globe in advancing the ideas in which we ourselves most thoroughly helieve For we ought to remember that England stands for t

same things throughout the world for which we etand. Her faulte are great and not to he deuled; but we should not forget that they are our faulte as well. Sue is arrogant and overbearing; but we have not to go so very far back in our history to find the esme traits displayed in our own public utterauce. She has borne hard upon barbar-ous races under her rule; but what have we to say of our own Indian policy? She browheats weaker natione and is greedy of land; hut with the crime of the Mexican War to our account, we have not many stones to throw at England. These very faults carry with them the proof of our kinshlp, and, when all is said, England stands for far more of the things that we believe to be of the highest good for meu, for fur more of the things on which we pride ourselves, than does any other nation in the world. If we wish to make these things prevail in the world and to give men liherty and justice and the power to rule themselvee, onr place is on the side of England. If we wish to do our best to help despotism to prevail and to turn men back from the goal which they are even now nearing to struggle through another eighteeuth century of darkness and revo-lutions to come up to it again, then we ought to be on the side of Russla to help her destroy the British Empire,

### Sine Arts. THE FALL ACADEMY.

BY SOPHIA ANTOINETTE WALKER.

The Autumn Exhibition has always been inferior in Interest to the Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, held each epring. But this year it is so very meager, so lacking in contributions from the hest men, and in the better work of the new men, that one woudere why it exists at all. Why not do away with an exhibition affording a means so little prized by artists for showing their work? There are about ninety academicians, and, with few exceptions, the strong men take no part in this Fali Academy. Messrs. Blashfield, Blum, Chase, Dewing, Flagg, Homer, Eastman Johnston, La Farge, Low, May-nard, Millet, Mowbray, Shirlaw, St. Gaudens, Tiffany, Tryon, Vedder, Horatlo Walker and J. Alden Weir are among the academecians who have sent not even a single canvas, and to these absentees must be added associate members, including Mies Beaux and Messrs. Brush, Sargent, H. O. Walker and Irving Wiles. The truth is, there are now so many exhibitions of grenter importance, that this venerable Fall Academy holds, among them sli, an inthis venerante Fail Academy noids, among them sil, an in-conspicuous poeition which is fast hecoming contemptible. There are now a number of exhibitions in other cities where great prizes are to be won, and where, in the con-test, strong men meet in helpful rivalry. The Philadel-phia Academy opened the same dny as the National Acadepnia Academy opened the same day as the Autonia Academy, and ofers prizes amounting to seven thousand two hundred dollars besides the Gold Medal. The Fall Academy has nothing in that line to offer; it is dependent upon the disinterested efforts and contributions of the older good painters to keep up public interest in an exhibition which otherwise will consist only of the work of academe-cians whose cnn vases are not acceptable elsewhere, and of young artists who are happy to see their maiden efforts hung anywhere. Indeed, it has practically already fallen to that point, and it is a serious question whether anythlug can and will be done about it. As soon as the pubthing tan and will be used about it. As soon as the pini-lic finds out that this is its character, will the door receipts justify keeping up the exhibition as a practice field for the

Naturally, a few good paintings chine forth like "a good deed in a naughty world." And first, with genuine en-thusinsm may he mentioned, the "Child In White," by Mrs. Prellwitz. Her eteady advance toward the realization of a high artistic ideal gives promise for a greater career than that of aimost any one whom I now recall. As an idealist she has been feeling her way in graceful imaginative compositions of rarer charm, if of lower technical accomplishments, than has been displayed by the brilliant realists for whom pertraiture le the natural and dis-tiuctive field. But now she meets them on their own ground and, by this portrait of a delicate little flower of a child with dark, shining eyes and eensitive mouth, she re-calls vividly that most heautiful of all child-portraits, the "Beatrice," by Mr. Sargent, and the charming sketch of Mrs. Sherwood'e little girl by Miss Beaux. There is that same insensible hlending of the carnation of the lip with the ivery fiesh tone which came in long succession from Velasquez to Mr. Sargent nud which Miss Beaux translated

Velasquez to Mr. Sargent nud which Miss Beaux translated into a vernacular which Mre. Prellwitz, happily, is not alone in making her own, eo contagious is good art.

In pure technical accomplishment a "Portrait," hy Frank Fowler, is even more ekilful than the "Child," unless it be that the mouth is a little hard. The eyes and the lilac tinged white gown with lilac ribhons, the whole scheme of color, and of line as well (unless the lady's black hat might have been a little header) has the total hat might have been a little broader), hear the test of long appreciative study. An earnest bit of work by Mr. H. F. Waltman, haugs near by, a small portrait of Lady Magunsson, of Iceland, who has come here to ohtain means to found a school in her Impoverished country by the sale

of ber personal collection of Icelandic silver. A portrait of ver personal confection of relamine silver. A portrait of a young woman by Mr. Ryder, is primarily notable for keen character analysis and errs, if at all, by leaving too little of the personality to be discovered on further acquaintance. And "Emily Thallon," by Miss Bunker, is a quaintance. And "Emily Thallor true portrait with good character,

Mr. Bell, a master of tone, exhibits a small ideal head. There is a subtle, floating quality about his way of handling color quite opposed to the vigorous brush work of the Sargent school, but quite as charming: the one deriving as distinctly from Rembrandt as the other from Velasquez. The floating quality appears to go a bit too far in the bridge of the nose, which might perhaps have firmer anchorage. Mr. Hamilton is a toualist and idealist after the manner of the absent Mr. Davies, and his "Girl in Biue" aud" The Accompaniment "are two lovable little canvases in a collection conspicuously devoid of the ideal.

Of the kind of geure which will be historical a bundred years hence, so real, so heautifully clothed and surrounded years bence, so real, so heautifully clothed and surrounded bas be made his three society girls, is the canvac called "Exchanging Secrets," by Mr. C. Y. Turner. It does not condescend to be pretty, like the "Neighbors" and the daintily painted and framed "Tamborine Girl," by Mr. F. C. Jonee; but, altbo on a small scale, it is strong and true and beautiful. Any one who remembers the "Exchanging Confidences," painted by Mr. Jones when be first came from Paris, must regret the preciosity which envirous him now. And is "The Dey of Algiers" by the strong and scholarly Bridgman? He must have been trying to paint down to the level of the Fall Academy!

down to the level of the Fall Academy!

"Preparing for To-Morrow," by Mr. Guy, a little girl atudying by lamplight, a valuable and truthful work, is among the very best blings by the older Academecians, and "It Might Have Been," by Mr. Morgan, does not represent them unworthily; hut for contrast one may look modern French scholastic work in the Salon picture by Mr. Reeves "Going to School, Brittany," and "A Morning Reeves "Going to School, Brittany," and "A Morning Frolic" of grandmother and baby, by Mr. Bredin; and for modern impressionistic work to "The Gardener's Wife," by Mr. Beckwith, a superh piece of positive force and knowledge. He may well exult in the mastery which has placed this life-size head so solidly against the hackground of purple and pink asters, each one painted as if it were the only thing in the canvas, yet keeping relation with all the rest

th all the rest 'The Tea Honr'' is a large still life with a figure added Mr. Whitmore, whose "Cornish Village at Night," an "The Tea Hont" is a large still file with a flight," an equally well studied work, leads to landscape. Three large canvases by the late George finness not only help cover the scantilly furnished walls, but call to renewed remembrance that the state of the great power of that distinguished artist. But what is the significance of his work in an annual exhibition of current art, nnless as a protest of the old school, in a ma-

ourent art, unless as a protest of the oid school, in a majority on the jury, against the new?

"Amoug the Hills" is the fine, large, sunny autumn canvas which received the Gold Medal of the Philadeiphia Art Club in '94, by Mr. Ochtman. Both he and Mr. C. W. Eaton scen recovering from threatened enemia, and the 'Red Oak,' "Winter Landscape" and "Close of an October Day" show the 'Increasing strength of the latter, 'Whitter,' by Mr. Bruce Crane, is a cold etretch of snowy billside against a gray bank of low-lying cloud broken by two sharp bits of yellow lining showing through. Mr. Carleton Wiggins's "Snow and Sheep," the well known snow scenes by Mr. Walter Paimer, and the "Rain and Snow, Canal Street, New York," by Mr. Vau Laer, are the other principal exponents of the winter time. "Harvesting on the Hillside," by Mr. Clark, "Indian Summer,' by Mr. Ewell Autumn," by Mr. Insley, "Meadow Pools," a decorative study by Mr. Denman, "Across the River," by Mr. Roswell Hill, and the "Cathedral at Charfres" (pastel), by Miss Bradsbaw, are worthy of attention, as well as the more subtitions "Chestent Trace" by Mr. Mr. Mr. Willer. Bradsbaw, are worthy of attention, as well as the more ambitious "Chestnut Trees," by Mr Wiley.

"A Sunny Corner," by Mr. Field, has many good quali-

"A Sunny Corner," by Mr. Field, has many good qualities; hut sunlight, for which they are all striving, is not among them. That is well attained by Mr. Van Gordes, in "Evening in the Village," which is, with the work of Mr. Ochtman, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Crane, among the strong canvases of the collection. Miss Matilda Browne bas sent a study of a pair of oxen, in "Sun snd Shade," showing progress over previous work in the successful baudling of a more difficult subject. The study could have been carried further to advantage, making the bead of the off ox more solid, and carrying hack the somewhat obtrusive ricks. Mr. W. H. Howe is a thoroughly accomplished cattle painter, and his "September Evening, Westchester," is a scholarly composition, in which every color and line tell for the unity of the picture. Mr. McIlhenny has painted with full, vigorous brush a group of three cattle "On the Upland." On the Upland,

"Autum Frait," by Miss Hart, is harmonious in color, and Mr. J. F. Weir provee by his "Peoniee" what we know so well but apply so little, that only a master ought to paint flowers

NEW YORK CITY

### Science.

THE Dinosaurs constitute a very interesting group of extinct reptilee. The first attempt at their classification was made as far back as 1830, and the present name was that euggested by Richard Owen in 1839. Prof. O. C. Marsh has recently proposed an amended classification for them, subject to further improvements. His paper was read hefore the International Congress of Zoologists at Leyden in September, and published in the December num-ber of the American Journal of Science. Among the distinctive features of the Dinosaurs are the presence of separate pre-maxillary bones; the absence of teetb on the palate and clavicles; and the bind limbe are commonly larger than those in front and often the only ones used for locomotion. The sub-class is divided into three orders;

first, the Theropoda, beast-footed and carnivorous; second, Sauropoda, lizard-footed and berhivorous; third, Predentan, those baving extra hones in front of the usual jaws for teeth, and berbivorons. Among the heast-footed crea-tures is the long known Megalosaurus; the Anchisaurus, including those found in the Trias of Connecticut and supposed to have made the so-called bird tracks; the Ceruto sanrus with small borns on the snout, and the Hallopus, delicate creatures with feet formed for leaping. Among the Sauropoda are the Atlantosaurs of Col-orado, embracing the largest known land animals; creatures over one hundred feet in length. The Predentates were the most singular of all. First among them were the Stegosanrs, with a very formidable plated armor. The typical form bad a row of immense triangular plates arranged in a line from the head to the tail, and several powerful spines at the end with which it might attack his powerful spines at the end with which it might attack his enemies. Nextwere the Ceratopsida with immense bison-like horns and a smaller pair in front. Othere were the long known iguauodon, and Nanosaurus, the smallest of the sub-class. In all there seem to be sixty-seven genera, forty-two from North America against twenty-five for other parts of the world. Arranged hy age, ten were Triassic, forty-two Jurassic, twenty-nine Cretaceous, fourteen were common to the Jurassic and Cretaceous. The Dinosaurs resembled Crocodilia somewhat in the way in which the femur joins the pelvis, and their hind limbs are very suggestive of the hird-structure, so that most naturalists now believe in the origin of the birds from this sub class.

Mr. D. G. Brinton has thie to say in Science of Dr. Dubois's remarkable find, in Java, of the Pilhecanthropus erectus, a creature Intermediate between man and the apes:

So many articles appeared for and against the accuracy of

"So many articles appeared for and against the accuracy of his statements and conclusions, that the Dutch Government sent for him to come in person, and bring all his specimens to the International Zoological Congress in Leyden, in October last. He punctually appeared, with a large number of mammalian bones from the formation in which the Pithecanthropus was found, and an additional tooth of the animal itself.

"The geological experts present decided that the various hones indicated the oldest pleistocene or else the youngest pilocene. The anatomists expressed themselves about the skull, teeth and femur of the alleged 'missing link.' Professor Virchow, probably the most conservative, maintained that the hones were of an apic but an ape generically distinct from any known; and if he skull and femur belonged to the same individual, then it was an erect ape, walking like a man; but he would not acknowledge that it bridged the gap between the anthropous and the anthropous

edge that it ortiged the gap octiveen the anthropols and the anthropoid.

"Practically the same result was reached by the eminent French anatomist, Dr. Manouvrier. He studied the originals in the possession of Dr. Duhois; and he declares thore can he no doubt that in them we see the remains of a creature interme-diate between man and the ape, walking creet, with a cranium like that of the gibbons, but much larger than any existing gibbon

"The conclusion is indisputable that in the Pithecanthropus we have an animal higher than the highest ape, and lower than the lowest man."

### School and College.

THE professors of the Austrian universities have petitioned the Government for an increase of salary, and evidently deserve it. They are discriminated against to a notewortby degree. They are on the civil list in the sixth noteworthy degree. They are on the civil list in the sixth rank of officials; but instead of the salary of 2,800 florins (\$1,100), with which the other officials on this list begin their career, the university professor receives, to begin with, even if be bas an 'ordinary' or full professorship, 1,800 to 2,000 florins (\$700 to 800) The highest salary paid to this rank of State officials, viz., 36,000 florins, is never received by a university man. In their petition they state that they are the only servants of the State who bave not received an advance of salary since 1873, while the social and other demands on them are constantly increasing. Thus, with the exception of medical men, and the professors who have extra income from the laboratories and the ore who have extra income from the laboratories and the like, these professors have nothing but their salaries. It lias heen actually computed that of the 243 professors in the philosophical faculties in Austria only 23 have an e philosophical faculties in Austria only 23 have an come from lecture fees amounting to 1,000 florins a year, while 118 of these professors receive less than 100 forms from this source. Some get less than 50 florins. This is the reason why the Austrian universities can seldom hold a good man. As soon as be has made fame and name, called to Germany, and promptly accepts his call. gary treats its professors more munificeutly. The ordinary professor hegins with a salary of 3,000 florine, and gradually advances to 4,500 florins. It is very doubtful if the petition of the profeseore of the Austrian universities will be favorably considered by the authorities of the State,

in which the college is situated, le at present the scene of great husiness activity on account of the discoveries of gold at Cripple Creek, to which it is the nearest town. Seven years ago the college was contained in one small building, and its staff of teachers and body of students nutining, and its stati of teachers and body of students were of very modest proportione. To day the college campus is occupied by a haudeome library, a building devoted to lecture rooms and laboratories, a reeddence for men, a reeddence for women, besides a honse for the precident, all of them erected by wealthy and public-epirited benefactors, and, with the exception of the library, all the gifts of residents of the town. The departmente of study at Colorado College are in good bands. The mining and Colorado College are in good bands. The mining and mineralogical department is very fully equipped, and a new and commodious building will shortly he erected, exclusively devoted to ecientific lahoratoriea and museume. Instruction in Spanish, the mother tongue of moet of the inhabitants in the State immediately to the South of Colorado, is given to regular undergraduates and also to Colorado, is given to regular undergradinates and also to such occasional students as wish to acquire a knowledge of the language. The number of students in the college now exceeds that in attendance at any other university in the State, and the present accommodation for them is proving insufficient.

### Dersonals.

MRS. F. M. Fox, a member of the Anna Warren Balley chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, of Groton, Conn., relates the following incident in connection with the famous Revolutionary beroine:

with the famous Revolutionary heroine:

"Mother Anna Warren Bailey was a very patriotic woman at the time of the war, and when the British laid siege to New London, during the heated battle the flaunci for the wadding for the guns being scarce, the officers sent soidiers to surrounding houses to procure some. One of them went to Mother Bailey's house, and found her working in the field. As the matter was urgent, and fearing the British would gain the victory, she would not delay by going back to her home, but stripped off her petticoat and handed it to the soidier, bidding him speed back to his post with it. The skirt was made of new, thick fiannei, woven by herself. When it was delivered and the circumstances relating to the gift were told, it inspired the soidiers with renewed energy; but the Colonel ordered it not to he torn up, unless there was not enough without it.

"The victory was won by the Americans, and the soidiers used Mother Bailey's petticost for a flag, hoisting it on a staff with ioud rejoicings.

"Fifty years ago inst month I saw Mother Bailey sitting before her door at her home, anning herself. On her with the soil her door at her home, anning herself. On her with the soil her door at her home, anning herself.

oud rejoicings.

"Fifty years ago last month I saw Mother Balley sitting before her door at her home, sunning herself. On her head was a white cambric cap, with a hroad frill, which extended around her face. Sho was then very aged."

....Allen G. Thurman, who has receutly died, was born in Lynchburg, Va, in 1813 and, like so many other eminent men, was the son of a minister. At an early age be went to Columbus, O., where he lived till his death. In 1851 he was elected to the Supreme Court of Oblo, having already served a term in Congress, and from 1851 to 1850 he may Child Institut. In 1860 he approach the 1854 to 1856 he was Chief Justice. In 1869 he entered the United States Senate, where he remained for twelve years. In bis "Twenty Years in Congress" Mr. Blaine says:

In bis "Twenty Years in Congress" Mr. Blaine says:
"Mr. Thurman's rank in the Senate was established from the
day he took his seat, and was never lowered during the period of
his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair
in his methods of statement, logical in his argument, honest in
his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases
to secure attention, hut was always direct and manly. . . . His
retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss,
ladeed, to the body."

In 1875 be first received votes for President in the Demo-cratic National Convention, and in 1884 be and Mr. Bay-ard were the only men wbo contested with Mr. Cleveland for the Democratic nomination. Since he retired from the Senate he has practiced law somewhat, but in the main ilved a life of ease and honor at bie home in Columbus.

.... The many admirers of Charles Dana Gibsou's "American Girl," will be surprised to learn that he means to turn his back upon her, by giving the public a new and entirely different type of American girl. It is said that this is the result of bis recent marriage, and that the artist's bride is to be the new ideal of American womanhood in subsequent hook illustrations, and numbers of Life and The Luttle's Home Luvred. The Ladies' Home Journal.

### Charifies.

### THE BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM.

The proposal to change the name of the Burnham Indus trial Farm, at Lake Queecby, in this State, to the Berk-shire Industrial Farm has now been consummated. The chauge was snggested by Mr. Burnham bimself, the

founder of the reformatory and for many years its Presi-dent. His self-renouncing view of the matter seems to bave prevailed among the Directors; and the reformatory bave prevailed among the Directors; and the reformatory now passes into the bande of the recently elected and vigorous President, Mr. Charles E. Pellew, as the Berkshire Industrial Farm. Mr. Pellew bas a work before him to roose his entbusiasm and to reward his devotion. We bid him godspeed, and eball wish to aid bim, as we bave his predecessor. Meantime we caunot forget what is due to Mr. Burnham and bis noble wife in the founding and development of this noble Christian Reformatory; for if its full history were told the man and his wife would be readfull bistory were told the man and his wife would be found to make a heautiful one in the story. The estate at Lake Queechy, of more than eight bundred

The estate at Lake Quecoy, of more to an eight bundred as fair acree as the sun shines on, with its large and commodions huildings, was Mr. Burnham'e original gift and was valued at not lese than \$50,000, a very generous sum for a donor whose meane were by no meane unlimited. Year by year for the last nine be bas devoted himself with fear by year for the last line be has devoted himself with faith, patience and a Christiau delight in the good he was doing to this growing work. In the midst of a busy professional life be has found time to charge himself with the responsibility and personal oversight of the institution. Often have be and his wife made their bome for weeks to often have be and its wire made their borne for weeks to-gether on the ground, while he habitually went far beyond his strength in laborious devotion to the eelf imposed du-ties of his office. His gentle, gracions, Christian spirit pervaded the institution and became an important and efficient element in its reformatory atmosphere and dis-Modeled as it was on the Raubehaus at Hamburg, cipine. Modeled as it was on the nathropaus at Hamburg, and taking several of its features from the famone French institution at La Mattray, it bad characteristics of ite own and has pursued a system that has been wonderfully successful in the reformation of obdurate boys and their conversion into good citizene, and many of them into trust-

version into good citizene, and many of them into trust-worthy Christians.

Now that Mr. Burnbam has found the Presidency of the Reformatory too heavy a care for him and has been com-pelled to throw it aside, tho he will retain his place among the Directors, be will have his reward in the present etrength of the work, the nohle foundation he has laid, its promise for the future, and the good it has already done.

for New York and its Vicinity:

# JOHN BULL IS ANGRY.

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 109.

London Believes Lord Salisbury Will Not Recede.

### A CHALLENGE TO ENGLAND.

Many Think the Message to Congress Clearly Means War.

All Pelilical Parties Will Doubtless Sup I Political Parties Will Doubtless Sup-port Lord Salishury—Men at the Politi-cal Clubs Were First Surprised, Then Ladignant—Some Newspapers Think the Message Is a Menace, and Others that the President Han Not Committed Him-aelf—The Chronicle Says the Message Cannot Obscure Our Mulual Affection— The Della Name Thicks the President Daily News Thinks the President Tyling to Put the Republican Party trase Our Protection from British Subaw Our Protection from British buch the Who Have Setticed Ep to the chossburgh Line - Reyond the Line is Are Quite Reasy to Accept Arbi-sthom. The Times Sary It Is Impossi-le to Disguise the Gravity of the Case.

### BRITISH COMMENTS.

Views of the Leading Newspapers on the

call its own, and failing our compliance with its hading, war by land and saw this firest Britain!
"that these be serious words addressed to ash the deacendants of the little shipload of English folks who salled in the Mayflower? We will not take things too veriously. We will suppose that the President is engaged in the familiar work of twisting the lion's tail.
"There is one answer to President Cleveland and America. If an enlarged application of a neglected doctrine is to be enforced with all the might of the United States at least let us be assured of the corrolative that the United States will make itself responsible for the foreign policy of all the petty, impetuous little States on the two continents of America. There is no international right without corresponding duty." The Chronicle describes Lord Salisbury's despatch as most temperate, and refers to the limitation to the Schomburg's line as a concession that only a strong State could have granted to a weak one. It adds: "We cannot aliandon our settlers any more than President Cleveland would bis."

Salisbury, and which applies a threat of force from a daughter Stato to the motherland over an obscure, trumpery dispute in which the United States has no real interest. But the message cannot defeat or obscure the affection which subsists between the two countries, or hreak the tice of bleed that must needs blad them in indissoluble union."

THE DAILY NEWS.

ing. says:

"We believe that Lord Sallsbury's firm and moderate statement of the case will appeal to the justice and common sense of the American people. The principle of international arbitration has always been warmly supported in these columns, bull'it is invoked for frivoions, rantastic demnds it will lose its authority and hecome a hy-word instead of an ideai."

THE MORNING POST.

The Morning Post says: "President Cleveland has outdone be Republican party in hie efforts to show dislike for this country, yet he bas not committed himself to anything. The message does not make the slightest attempt to grapple with Lord Salishury's argument that the United States cannot find any excuse in the language of the Monroe doctrine for their appearance on the scene, or that, if they could give the old President's words any such extension, his declaration has no authority. The international law tribunal that President Cleveland asks the Congress to set up cau have no more hinding effect in this country than would a decision by the Supreme Court at Washington."

Interest or honor of his own country was con-cerned.

"The most appropriate comment on the situ-nation that would arise from a recognition of the Cleveland dogma is presented by the concluding words of the message," which the paper quotes, adding:

"The innguage may be a trifle turgid, but the sentiment is wholesome. Yet it is to this act of self-abasement that the President imagines he is entitled to hring Great Britain. There can be only one answer to such a demand.
"We deding to humiliate ourselves and refuse

"We decline to humiliate ourselves and refusto accept the decision of the United States' Ex-ecutive in matters altogether outside of its ju-

Yenezucia frontier.

"As regards the precise causs of the difference with Venezucia, we believe we have a perfectly stainless rocord. Mr. Olney, to do him justice, refuses to take it for granted that Venezucia has substantiated her case against us, though Mr. Cleveland, with a loss of perception, chooses to assume that our action is in derogation of the rights of the little republic.

"The Neiths envious hora settled up to the

in derogation of the rights of the little republic.

"As British subjects have settled up to the
Schomburgk line, we cannot possibly withdrawour protoction and leavo them to the rieks of the
revolutions and misrule of the republic; but
beyond the pale of settlement, we are quite willing to accept arbitration.

"This, however, would be of no avail. Venezuela eets up pretensions which, if found valid,
would involve the absorption of half of our

A New Safe Deposit Company.

French neighbors.

"By the same rule the United States might be asked to submit their titls to Alaska to the judgment of impartial umpires. Congress would indignantly reject such a demand, 80 will the British Government reject the present demand.

THE TIMES.

the far-reaching claims put forward in Ar. Clove's despatch and emphasized in Mr. Clove-land's message.

"Convinced as we are that a rubture between the two great English-speaking communities would be a calamity, not only to thomselves, but to the civilized world, we are nevertheless driven to the conclusion that the coocessions that thie coontry is importously summoned to make are such as no self-respecting nation, and, least of all, one ruling an empire that has roots in overy goa er of the globe, could possibly submit to.

"The United States themselves would no stora moment dream of yleiding to this kied of dictation. We are of the same blood, and shall not be less careful of our national honor.

"We "bardly believe that the course threating are aggressive measures, to protect our interest and stand up for our rights under international law."

"It must be observed that the Monree does."

or aggressive measures, to protect our interest and stand up for our rights under international law.

"It must be observed that the Monroe dectrine, on which Mr. Oiney relies, has received an entirely new development. The etatement in his despatch and in Mr. Cleveland's message that the doctrine is admitted by all the highest authorities, has never been recognized, even in its original form, as a rule of international law.

"Lord Sallebury expresses the full coccurrence with the view that the disturbance of territory in the western hemisphere by fresh acquisition on the part of European Statos is highly inexpedient, but the recognition of this inexpediency does not cover the prepoterous deductions from the Monroe doctrine which Mr. Olney's despatch puts forward, and Mr. Cleveland makes the basis of the most autounding proposal that, perhaps, has ever been advanced by any Government in time of peace eince the days of Napoleon."

After a summarized geview of the despatches and pressure the Times requirance.

ealthy in Great Britain than in Vonezucia "These unnecessary agressive assertions seem to point to the possibility that this sudden flessive movement on the part of the United tates has more to do with party politics than vill diplomary.

"Much may be pardoned, in view of the approximation of the party of the control of the control

onching election, which, to a large extent, ex-tins the union of the Republicans and Demo-

plains the union of the Republicans and Demo-crats in raising a Jingo cry.

"It is to be remembered, moreover, that a good deal of timo must elipse before a commission can be appointed, and that it will be a still looger time before it can report. It may not come into existence, indeed, until the Executive has passed into other hands.
"In the meanwhile the sober common sense of the American people, we should hope, will condemn the attempt to pick a quarrel with a friendly power. In any case our own course is olear.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS SENTIMENT.

There are some unusually interesting unecdotes of stage celebrities with beautiful portraits in the January Five Cent Nickell Mayazing.—Adu.

EMENDS IT. MoKinley, when

Case ( Wer.

At a special meetin of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York, held last evening at the St. James Hots the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The messag of the President transmitted this day to Confess marks the critical stage in our relations indiculty may be amicably adjusted to the entity of the president transmitted the stage of the president transmitted this day to Confederate Transmitted the day to Confederate Transmitted the stage in the stage of the President transmitted the stage of the stage of the president that taken a position heartify endorsed backward; and he it there should be no ste, Tesoliera That we stage Confederate Veterang

or the company of the confederate veterans of the country and of the confederate veterans of the country and of the coun

h war between tho d the United States a silver hasis, and w the greatest period t has seen in firty

MONTGOMENY, Ala., Dec 17.—Gov. Oates said to-night that he endorsed cCleveland's message.

"If Congress stands is him, and I helieve Democrats and Republica" salike will, England will simple.

him, and I helieve salike will, England down or fight, and I former course. I bs-ans will sndorse the

WE PACE ENGLAND.

Hands Off Venezuela! Is Cleveland's Message.

IS THERE WAR IN SIGHT?

No Calamity So Bad as Supine Submission, Says the President.

The Baundary Dispute, Ha Recommands, Should Be Submitted to a United States Commission, and by that Commission's Decision Wa Should Stand at All Hazarade-"In Making These Becommendations," He Writes, "I Am Fully Allve to the Responsibility Incurred and Keenly Realize All the Consequences that May Follow," Annique, for the Magnes, in Follow"-Applause for the Message in Congress and Universal Praise Outside-Innihous Reply Culminating in the Familiar Refusal to Arbitrate the Quarrel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The President's vigtimes to-day, written by Secretary Olney while of the several conferences with the Secretary of

and and Venezuela.

That the aggressive and patriotic tone of the message and the abls presentation of the American side of the controversy contained in Secretary Oiney's note of July last, met with the gen-eral approval and endorsement of the two Honses of Congress, was plain enough. In the Scoate, where the message was promptly read in open session as soon as it was found that its contents had already been published by the newspapers, the precedent of many long years was broken and the hand clapping of the

Speaker Reed does not belong to the war party in the flouse, and looks with a somewhat cold and unsympathetic eye npon the offorts of his Republican asseciates to side up a viscorous American sentiment in the House, but his feeling had nothing to do with the suppressing of the message. The Committee on Rules had the floor all day, and he could do nothing hit allow the onestion under discussion to proceed to its legitimate conclusion. Refore the message was submitted finally, therefore, it had been read by all the members in the nowspapers, and the keen edge of enthusiasm by which its contents had been received earlier in the day had been worn off. Nevertheless there was considerable applicating, and at its close it was ordered referred to the Committee of Foreign Aftare "when spointed." Under different circommetances it is probable that the message would have been received with speeches of endorsement and that the Honse would have taken some etep to indicate its intention to support the President enthusiasmically in his attitude in the controversy. Indeed, ex-Speaker Crisp attempted to secure recognition in order to offer a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for he expenses of the proposed Commission, but was out off by a motion for alloarnment by Dingley, the coming leader of the House.

Strangely enough the Republicans seem to be more entinalisation their expression of gratification and endorsements thus the Democrats. Some of the Democrats criticise the logic of the President's conclusions, and call attention particularly to the alleged weakness of his proposition for a Commission to settle the question of

int it must arbitrate on the facts already nown or fight. One Senutor said at the conclusion of the sailing of the message:
"Well, that will make Cleveland President

### TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

Strong Approval in Both Honese.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The demonstration which followed the reading of President Cleve-Jand's Venezuelan message in the Senate to-day was strongly iodicative of the general sentimeets. Without any division on party loes, and with the Republicans even more pronounced in their applause than the Democrats, the message met the beartiest approval, nearly all the Senators clapping their hands and giving other evidences of gratification, while the few spectators in the galleries, the doors of which bad been opened only five minutes before, joiced in the applause without any apprechenou of being

The message on the Venezuelau boundary matter was then laid before the House and read by the Clork after a partisan debate on election contests. When the portion declaring that the United States must properly deal with the situation as it exists was reached, there was a vigorous entburst of handclapping on the floor, Republican members leading. This was repeated, in an intensified form, over the declaration that the United States would resist, as an aggression upon its rights, any appropriation by Great Britain of territory found by the proposed Commission to belong to Venezuela, and ngain at the close.

Speaker Reed annonned that the mossage and documents would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) endeavored to get recognition to offer a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of a Commission to be appointed by the President to investigate and report what is the true divisional into between the rentabile of Venezuela and British Guiana, but Mr. Dingley's motion to adjourn was put, and at 4:80 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till to-morrow.

### THE MESSAGE.

which it is a reply, is hereto appended.
"Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pannecfote, the British Ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively lo observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a now and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasus justifying an appeal to the doctrine onunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venozuela.

"Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free inetitutions and the trauquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. "It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolcte while our republic endures. If the bainnee of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe

PRICE TWO CENTS.

RECOGNIZED IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

FOR A UNITED STATES COMMISS

TO RESIST WILFUL AGGRESSION.

TO RESIST WILFUL AGGRESSION.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britanian of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have detormined of right belong to Venezuela.

"In making those recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

NOTHING WORSE THAN SUPINE SURMISSION.

### PYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895.-

THE TELEGRAPH.

The Graphic says: "Lord Sallsbury has writ-ten the epitaph of the Monroe dectrine. Solf-respecting Americans will not read President Cloveland's mossage either with pride or pleas-

The Times says: "It is impossible to disguis-the gravities of the difficulties that have arise between this country and the United States. "The message that President Cleveland tracs

cauti, predict that prefections thus put forward by the Presio at and appareotly acclaimed by the Presio at and appareotly acclaimed by the Presio and, with rare exceptions, halled by the pross on both sides as vigorons and patriotic, will not he admitted by this country.

"The firm though temporate language of Lord Salisbury's reyly to Mr. Oluey indicates how he is likely to receive the proposal to give effect in an effective, overweening way to the new construction of the Mooroe doctrino.

"No Commission appointed by a power which is not a party to the dispute will be recogolized by ns as having title of any sort to pronounce upon controverted questions of the boundary between the British empire and Veneznels.

questions of the countary between the British empire and Venezuela.

"It will receive no assistance from the British authorities and will bave to rely on what it can obtain from the Venezuelans. Its decision will be nnll and void from the outset, even if its origin did not thint it with partiality. This new departura in interpretational relations, does not an

republics.
"We think we have something like self-government here, even though we have not yet developed a Tammany Hall, and we are vnin enough to believe that liherty is more real and

divisional line between the republic of Venoznela and British Gniana."

"It will, in my opinion, he the duty of the United States to resist by swery means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the uppropriation by Great British of any lands, or the exercise of lovernmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after lovestigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezueia."

It was rogarding this last sentence that Senator Morgen of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked, in an undertone, that there was no mistaking the meaning of that, and Senator Frye (Rep. Maioe) said: "That is capital."

The message and correspondence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with permission to the committee of sit during any rocess.

There was nothing else in to-day's session of the Senate that rose beyond the level of rontine hunteress and as after the reading of the messages.

bitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

"The answer of the British Government which was then awaited, has since been re-ceived, and together with the despatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

"Such awaited to substitute in trace-annual con-

THE MONROE DOCTRINE STRONG AND SOUND.

EXACT FITNESS OF THE DOCTHING NOW

which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a geople's safety and greatness.

"Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1805."

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Text of the Communications Hetween Washington and London.
Washington, Dec. 17.—The sext of the correspondence between the Washington and London Governments on the Venezuelan question is as follows:

MIL OLNEY TO MR. BAYAUD.

MIL OLINEY TO MR. BAYAHD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, {
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1805.]

SHE: I am directed by the President to communicate to you his viows upon a subject to
which be has given much auxious thought, and
respecting which be has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance, as well as of the serious responsibility involved in any action now to be taken.

It is not proposed, and for present purposes is
not necessary, to enter into any detailed account of the controversy between Great Britain
and Veneznela respecting the western frontier
of the colony of British Guidana. The disputs
is of anotent date, and began at least as early as
the lime when Great Britain acquired by the
reasty with the Netherlands of 1814 "the establishments of Demorara, Essequibo, and Berblee." From that time to the present the dividing line between these "establishments" (now
called British Guidana) and Venezuela has never
estated to be a embject of contention. The
clatina of both parties, it must be conceded, are
of a somewhat indefinite nature.

VENEZUILA'S CONTENTION.

Or a comewhat indefinite nature.

VENEZURLA'S CONTENTION.

On the one hand, Venezuela, in every constitution of government since she became an independent State, has declared her territorial limits to be those of the Captainey-General of Venezuela in 1810. Veta, out of "moderation and prudence," it is said, she has contented herself with claiming the Essequibo line—the line of the Resequibo River, that is—to be the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. On the other innin, at least an equal degree of indefiniteness distinguishes the claim of Great British. If does not seem to be asserted, for instance, that in 1814 the "establishments" then acquired by Great British. If does not seem to be asserted, for instance, that in 1814 the "establishments" then acquired by Great British had any clearly deffined western limits which can now be identified, and which are either the limits insisted upon to-day, or, being the original limits, have been the basis of legitimate territorial extensions. On the contrary, having the actual possession of a district called the Pomaron district, she apparently remained indifferent as to lie exact area of the colony until 1840, when she commissioned an engineer, Sir Robert Schombargk, to examine and lay down its boundaries.

dawn its boundaries.

THE SCHOMBURGK LINE.

The result was the Schomburgk line, which was fixed by metes and bounds, was delineated on maps, and was at first indicated on the face of the country liself by posts, monograms, and other like symbols. If it was expected that Venezuela would acquiesce in this line the expectation was shoomed to speedy disappointment. Venezuela at once protested, and with such vices and to such purpose that the line was explained to be only tentative—part of a general boundary scheme concerning Brazil and the Netherlands as well as Venezuela—and the monuments of the line set up by Schomburgk were removed by the express order of Lord Aberdeen.

WHY THE LINE IS INVAIAD.

urgs were removed by the express order of Lord Aberdeen.

Under these circumstances, it seems impossible to treat the Schomburgh line as being the boundary claimed by Great Britain, as matter of right or as anything but a line ordinating in considerations of convenience and expediency. Since 1840 various other boundary lines have from time to time been indicated by Great Britain, but all as conventional lines—lines to which Venezulea's assent has been desired, but which lu no instance, it is believed, has been demanded as matter of right. Thus neither of the parties is to-day standing for the houndary line predicted upon strict legal right—Great Britain having formulated no such claim at all, while Venezulea insists upon the Essequito line only as a liberal concession to been antagonist.

Exequibe line only as a liberal concession to her antagonist.

Several other features of the situation remain to be bylefly noticed—the continuous growth of the nundrined British claim, the fate of the various attempts at arhitration of the controversy, and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the l'abtel States. As already seen, the exploitation of the Schomburgk line in 1840 was at once followed by the notest of Venezuela and by proceedings on the part of Great. British whileh could be fairly interpreted only as a disavowal of that line. Indeed—Lord Aberdeen himself in 1844 proposed a line beginning at the River Moroco, a distinct abandonment of the Sebomburgk line.

ADVANCING THE LINE.

Notwitbstanding this, however, every change in the British claim since that time has moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and further to the westward of the float bis proposed. The Granville line of 1881 placed the starting point at a distance of twenty-nine miles from the Moroco, in the direction of Punta Barlma. The Rosebery line of 1886 placed it west of the Gualma River, and about that time, if the British anthority known as the "Statesman's Year Fook" is to be relied upon, the area of British Guiana was suddenly enlarged by some 33,000 square miles, being stated at 76,000 square miles in 1885 and 100,000 square miles in 1885 and 100,000 square miles in 1887. The Salisbury line of 1880 fixed the starting point of the line in the mouth of the Amaeuro, west of Punta Barlma, on the Orinco.

coint of the line in the mount of the America, est of Pulta Barima, on the Orinoco.

FINALLY THE HOSERERY LINE.

And finally, in 1893, a second Rosehery line urried the houndary from a point to the west of the Amacuro as far as the source of the lumano River and the Sterra of Usupamo. Nor ave the various claims thus enumerated been laims on paper merely. An exercise of jurisication corresponding more or less to such laims has accompanied or followed closely pon each and has been the more irritating and ninstifiable, if, as is alleged, an agreement hade in the year 1850 bound both parties to efform from such occupation pending the settlement of the dispute.

While the British claim has been develooing in the manner above described. Veneznela has hade carnest and repeated efforts to have the mestion of boundary settled. Indeed, allow-noce being made for the distractions of a war findependence and for frequent internal revolutions it may be fairly said that Venezuela has

(c):
President is inspired by a desive for a je and honorable sottlement of the exlificouties between an American State overful transatiantle nation, and would to see the reëstablishment of such diprelations between them as would pro-



You don't seem to realize the full meaning of our motto "your money back if you want it."

It means buy what you want, wear it where you will, compare the fabric, cut, make-up, style; then come back for your money—if you want it.

if you want it.

What does it matter if your Christmas guess at size or style is unsuccessful?

English dressing-goives, house-coats, slumber robes bath-robes, gloves, silk muffiers, umbrellas-overy thing mea or boys wear.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway, Warren and Broadway, Thirty-second and Broa

"I look upon it," he said, "as part of its treas-res of reputation, and for one I intend to uard it." and he added; "I look ou the new-age of December, 1823, as forming a bright will help neither to crase

That America is the second of the control of the co

# W.&J.SLOANE

Holiday Rugs.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM OUR BUYER IN THE ORIENT A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION

PORTED FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE,

ALSO A CHOICE LINE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN KARABAGMS AT \$5.50,

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS. Morses, Enrringes, &c.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN TRAPS, VICTORIAS, RUNABOUTS

Everything modern on wheels, Kenturk: Break Carts, sole agents, Largedt assortment of Carriages to be found anywher. Also s full line CAMIGAGES, HARNESS AT LOWEST PRICES.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, CARRIAGE REPOSI 130 AND 132 EAST 1 123, 125, 127, 129 EAST BETWEEN 3D AND 41 ELEVATORS TO ALL

ered to with the result of enlarging the bounds of British Chimna, it should not be regarded as

destremination of the fronter of a season which belonged to the throne of the form the consequences of the

yet admits that there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals supine submission and loss of national honor and self-resnect."

Ropresentative Sherman (Rop., N. Y.)—If the utterances of the President, contained in his message on Venezuela, are in any manner the result of his recent ducking outing, I very much regret that his Secretary of Stote did not accompany him on that trip. The accessage has to it an American ring that leas gratifying as it has been unusual during this Administration. I might almost use the word "Jingo" in reference to it did not that word grate on Democratic cars. I am glad to commend it without qualification.

Representative Quig (Rep., N. Y.)—Presilent Cleveland's message is admirable in avery respect. Hie statement of the grounds on which the Monroe doctrine is made applicable to the Venezuelan houndary question cannot be answered. His definition of our duty in the presence of Great Britain's refusal to arbitrate is clear and true. I shall vote for the commission his oroposes and entertain the policy be outlines in every way I can. During a visit to Demerara and Venezuela three years ago I examined this question very thoroughly, and no doubt exists in my mind of the justice of Venezuela's contention. The President has met his duty in a manner which is at once dignified, equitable, and commiete, and the sentiment of all parties and of the whole country will endoree his position beartily.

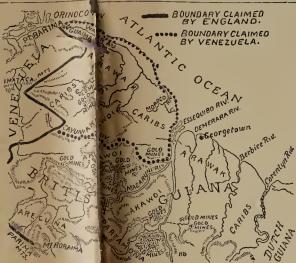
Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Obio)—The message is a strong, clean-cut demand for the observance and defence of the Monroe doctrine; and in the light of the despatches from the British Government it is only a little short of a declaration of war unless England recedes or seeks further diplomacy. The position taken by the President base to far this direction, and apparently the President does not feel much need of Concressional action. To ascertain by a commission to be sent to a foreign country to ascertain, decide and report upon a dispute between two other countries is novel, and will possi

its which concrete the control of Lind birth to but to.

If, McCall (Rep., Mass.)—The reply of Lind libbury attempts in effect to do away with the unroe doctrine. Since Great Britain declines submit the Venezuelan boundary to rubtrato, we must ascrete any encroachment upon The measure of the President is a spirited dipole document, and should receive the

t extraordinary message, on (Dem., Ga.)-1 agree with every

Las a most extraor. (i.e.)—I sagement of it.
Mr. Bacon (Dem., (ia.)—I sagement of it.
Mr. Pugh (Dem., Aia.)—On this matter Demdcrats and Republicans come together with one occord. I am for war and free collarge. The 
accord. I am for war and free collarge. The 
company of the collarge of the collarge of the collarge.



### THE DISPUTED

ice of our e merits of a decianil lon "luits or a period

TESTED TERRITORY.

OPEN . . . EVENINGS UNTIL

CHRISTMAS.

ALL KINDS OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT

# COWPERTHWAIT'S COWPERTHWAIT'S CHATHAM SQUARE. CHATHAM SQUARE. Row of 7 Stores.

OPEN EVENINGS.

# Men's Furnishings NECKWEAR.

Special line of KNOT SCARPS, worth

FANCY SUSPENDERS.

Elastic and Satin embroidered web, pnir...25c., 50c., 69c., \$1.00 to \$1.00

fifty cents, each .....

### HALF HOSE.

Special line FAST BLACK, COTTON FLEECE LINED and tan merino, 6 PAIR for...... 690. PAIR for.....

CARDIGAN JACKETS, JERSEY COATS, SWEATERS, COLLARS & CUFFS, DRESS SHIRTS, & 44,

Attractive Display

# TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, BOOKS,

BRIC-A-BRAC, SILVERWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, LADIES' SUITS, CAPES, FURS, SHOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

### OPEN EVENINGS.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

### 309 to 321 Grand St., New York.

was going to get the 100,000 men referred to in

THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

MESSAGE SUITS FLOWER.

# He Thinks England Will Be Compelled to Retreat from Her Position.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said late yest afternoon that he had read President land's message on the Venezuela questit that he agreed with every line of it.

"It is a bold and determined exploits the year serious question." added Mr. F.

IN THE WORLD OF BEAUTY



Not only is it the most effective okin purifying and heautifying soap in the world, but it is the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing for toller, bath, and nursery. It is so because it strikes at the cause of tad complexions, failing hair, and simple.

Not only is it the most effective clin parifying a way and the world, and a saked where he we, the extles of our own land, shall easist in driving the fee to whom we hear undying the free to whom we hear undying the world, but it is the activity of the fee to whom we hear undying hard from Ireland. Wo remain, "WILDLAN LYMAN, President I. N.A." "V. FITHY THE CALL THE CAL

-No Unuse Known for the Explosion

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—An explosion at sea caused by the spontaneous combustion of a cargo of naphtha on the German ship Athona, and resulting in the loss of fourteen lives by five and drowning, was reported to-day on the arrival of the British steamship Tafna at the Port Richmond piece from Narhella, Spain.

Six persons, the only survivore of the disaster, were rescued by the Tafna on Dec. 15, but despite the most determined efforts on the part of tho Tefna's crew the others perished.

The Athena sailed from New York on Dec. 10 for Loudon with 0,000 barrels of naphtha. Sho was commanded by Capil. Haack and had a crew of twenty men. From the outset elie had eevere wenther, which lasted until her bandonment. Sho was entirely disma-ted by the furious gales and drifted about for several days with distress eignals flying.

ing the water.

They were donbtiess so badly stanned by the explosion, if not killed outright, that they could make no effort to keep affect. Among these was Capt. Haack, the Captaiu of the ill-fated craft.

which had been washed out covered the sea for miles.

The sea seemsd to he afire, because of the numerous epots of flame, where the woodwork was hlazing. The victims of the disaster are: Capt. W. Haack, Gene Henke, cook: Bernhard Pecasterin, second curpenter; Herman Volzt, sail maker; Hans asmassen and William Henry, cabin boys; Fritz Wehring, Hans Kosnig, John Svensen, John Vogeler, H. Wahlen, Charles Kotuler, Christopher Lundmann, and John Anderson, able-bodied seamen.

The survivors are Johann Freeze, second mate; Alexander Franzelius, William Miceller, John Rudsit, Martin Penelles, and George Schroeder.

John Rudsit, Martin Penelles, and George Schroeder.

Alexander Franzslius seye that he and the other survivors jumped overhoard before the explosion and swam twenty minutes before reaching the Tafna. He saw the rest of the men oroweded on the onarter deek of the vessel when the naphthn exploded. He cannot account for the accident. Capit. Henry Orchard, master of the Tafna, was unable to throw any light on the cause of the disaster.

The last seen of the derelict wes in latitude 38°, longitude 69° 40°, in the Gulf Stream. Capit. Heack, who perished with his ship, was well known in this port, having commanded the ships F. E. Hagenmoyer and Hampton Court, besides filling minor places on other craft. He was 38 years old and a native of Bremen.

The Athena was formerly the Thomas Dana

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINE.

e moving will dispose
ek of Cameras and Photo
elais for haif former prices.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHEAP.

HIT BY A MONSTER WAVE. LA CHAMPAGNE'S ROUGH EXPERT-ENCE IN MIDSEA.

Tone of Water from the treat of a Glant Comber Shipped by the Big French Liber-Seven Ventlators Knocked on and a Lat of Danage Date in the Malound A Paule Among the Passengers.

The French line steamship La Champus; thich arrived yesterday from Havro, thirty-ours late, discovered a wavs, aupposed to be be cumulative sort, in nidocean at 4 o'cha Tribbergies park for the property able to I

or doign it, was forced to take to a processint of waves that had been thumpling the stordy liner for twelve hours. All the passangers were in their berths when the grayback shook its beary mane just off the port bow. Not more than half the fifty-five in the first cakin were asleen, as the creaking of the ship and the bounding of easa, not to mention the rolling and pitching, were not sedutive.

Capt. Poirot was on the hridge, and Chief Engineer Vallin, who had been up all day, was in personal otherge of the engines, which did a good deal of racing. The ship was going at about baif speed when Cept. Poirot caught sight of the great comber. He had just put down his night glasses, through which the had been observing the struggls of a back, hove to, in the tempest. The gale was from southwest, and the mighty wave was rolling with the blast. The ship was heading about west-southwest, contributed the high two was only with the blast. The ship was heading about west-southwest. Capt. Poirot, who was on the port and of the hridge, ordered Second Officer Postoi to starhoard the helm so the ship might receive the wave bow on. The order was occyed, but the wave bow on. The order was occyed, but the wave was then impending on the port side Before the ship's head could be swurg around the wall of water thundered ahoard abaft the briggs, diment amidelitys. The ship bud rolled to port as the wave curled over her, and i seemed to Capt. Poirot and the officero or the forceroor the

FIRST OFFICER JOCKLING'S PERIL Washed Off the Bridge of Ris Ship by a Tremendous Wave.

TWO WEEKS WVERDUE.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 17.—It was reported at the New Haven Costom House to-day that much anxiety is felt for the three-masted schooner Elwood H. Smith of New Haven, which satiled from Pascagonia for New York thirty-one days ago, and of which nothing has since been heard. See is now rully two overdue, and it the recent heavy gales on the

Bard Time for the Beile of the Bay. Hard Time for the Belle of the source and the Ward line steamship Saratoga, in yester-day from Havana, passed off Hatteras on Sne-day afternoon the fishing echooner Belle of the Bay of New London, which had been hove to fur alx days in a cyclone. She was out of provisious, and the Saratoga supplied her.

REGINA,

Music Boxes

CONCERT EVERY DAY. CALL AND SELECT your own times from over a thousand pieces, including all the intest, such as Hearieta, Coobi-Coochi, sumshine of Paradias Alexa, as well as Operas, Symptonies, Freidar Hearieta, Court will coom Home.

Musi Coryon Home.

MOMES FROM \$1.80 TO \$100.

Money Refunded if not salistical.

Special Holiday Offer: our Box No. 85, playing 15 tunes, with one winding a steel comb, together with 25 metal line discs, for send for illustrated catalogue at headq

A. WOLFF,
Lincoln Building, corner 14th St.

For Ladies, for Gentlemen, for the , Young Folks, Our stock is the largest -quality the best -patterns the newest-prices the lowest.

Open Evenings. LAMBERT BROS.,

3d Av., corner 58th St.

Policeman Gulingher Spent \$50 in a Night for Wine to Get Evidence,

HARRISON SAID TO HESITATE. Indiana Will Not Present Hie Name at the St, Louis Curvellion. Indianapolis, Dec. 17.—The News this even-

WURSTER'S FIRST APPOINTMENT.

ity I shall feel that I have hegun y for my party, but for the best inter

Son has received \$10 from "Peterfamilias rs, McDonald, whose son was killed by a Broad rnberg e Newtown, L. I., shosmaker, want the East River at Ninety-sixth street is way to the Ninety-second street ferry

The Rev. Dr. George P. Malus, Secretary of the Church Society, has received a cell to the pulpit of the Multibulate church in Danbury, Com.

Hirath Commissioner Emery has employed William.

Hirath Commissioner Emery has employed William to the Commissioner Emery has employed William to the Commissioner Emery has employed the Commissioner of the

PLATT MEN WIN OF COURSE

Lauterbuchers Slip Up is the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sinth Districts Holts in Several Burdels A Livrey Time is the

NAVAL MEN ARE CAUTIOUS Y POINT TO ENGLAND'S NET-WORK OF FORTIFECATIONS.

Fiscis Could Provent Our Landin Noidlers in Venezuela - The Channel Equadron Is Ready and England line Many Vessels of War Near Our Coasts, Many Vessels of War Near Washington, Dec. 17.—Naval officers are pleased that a war cloud has arisen over the Venezuelan question, and, while few of them regard the attuation as sufficiently grave to warrant serious talk about possible hostilities, they nevertheless take svery opportunity to impress upon Congress the overpowering strength of England's North American fiest, compared with that which will start couth scion under Admiral Bunce.

SALES OF DISTILLERIES.

The Whiskey Trust Conveys Large Pray

erites to a New York Company.

S.T. Louis, Dec. 17.—Two deeds of great importance were filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds this morning. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, known as the Whiskey Trust, conveyed distilleries in almost every large city in the United States, including the central distillery on Dunoan avenue, this city, to the American Spirits Manufacturing Company of Now York.

The second deed conveys the same property named in the first deed from John McNuita, receiver of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, to the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, The consideration named in each deed is \$9,800,000.

Copies will be sent to every city and county in the United States in which the trust has interests or property.

PRAISES EDITOR HEARSEY.

Lambert Will He Hanged To-marraw

ing that the discovery of petroleum in Galicia loge

Capt. Bussett Dylar.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Capt. Isaac Bassett, the veteran assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, is dying.

CARPETS

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

SOUTH AMERICAN VIEWS.

They Are Favorable, but Not All Inclined to War.

to War.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The diplomatic repreintatives of American republies in Washingtonere highly clated over the President's message,
an early all of them cabled copious extracts.

the document to their respective Govern-

GIFT OF UTILITY.

Furniture Novelties for Gifts. PRETENTIOUS PIECES AS WELL AS KNICK-KNACKS AND TRIFLES, OPEN EVENINGS, CASH OR CREDIT,

104, 106 AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR CTH AV. BROOKLYN STORES: FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

neuts. Ever since the Carinto affair they had VESSEL BLOWS UP AT SEA.

POURTEEN LIVES AND THE ATHENA

he said:
to introffice I had ex-Mayor
of Grace as advisors. Mr.
for two or three months,
to first of July.
cams to count up he found
ly one appointment, but he
lean party in this city so
ke in two.
tetions now that I believe

othe conclusion that he time after that the fallure.

It is a failure.

IN CENTRAL PARK.

MARCK'S GUEST.

Classon of the Pacific Mail twhich arrived yesterday consumption just after the marantine. It was his first tport. He was 31 years old, the L. I.

OVILL & ADAMS CO. of N. Y.,

Solid Gold Chains.

HUOO HIRSCH WOULD RESIGN,

New Artistic Styles in Rare Fancy Woods.

148 Fifth Avenue.

T, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895 .- COPYRIG

### PRICE TWO CENTS.

# WAR SPIRIT AROUSED.

Intensified by the Unfriendly Tone of the British Press.

### THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

Telegrams of Approval from All Parts of the Country.

itizen Should Support the

After a principal content of the principal con

### CONGRESS ACTS PROMPTLY.

### LORD SALISBURY ANXIOUS.

# A SPEECH BY MR. BAYARD.

### VIEWS FROM FOREIGNERS.

OPINIONS ON THE MESSSAGE FROM VARIOUS LANDS,

Some Newspapers Think Strong Lauguage Will Be the Only Dendly Weapons Used. Pasts, Dec. 18.—The Paris reporter of the United Press to-dey obtained an interview with ex-Premier Golbet, in which the ex-Prime Minister said that he considered the President's pretensions absolutely novel in the annals of dislomacy. On the other hand, he expressed regret that England had reduced to submit the houndary question to arbitration. "During my Ministry," said M. Goblet, "France gave an example hy submitting her diepute with Holland regarding Fronch Gniana to the arbitration of Russia, and accepting without Lesitation the decision, which was adverse to her."

"As regards the Monroe doctrine," continued the ex-Premier, "Ican only say that it appears, to he absolutely unacceptable to Europeana."

M. Luclen Millevoye, formerly a member of the Chambor of Deputies, has an article in La Patrie in which he says:

"President Cleveland's message inflicts a harder how on British pride than it has received in a contary. It will diminish England's prestige in all parts of the world. England must undertake nitra-formidable adventure or bow to the Americans' haughty ultimatum, Since Napoleon threatened to Invasie Russiand.

Por all vool "Reitable" Carpets go to Cowperture of the Company o

GERMANT.

GERMANY.

General Apparently Not In Great Favor There.

BERMAN, Dec. 18. - The Yosische Zeitung says that the President's sharp tone ngainst England and his empirasizing the Monroo doctrine will attract the attontion of other powers.

The Natunal Zeitung says: "Rudeuess toward unliked conntries is the rule when Presidents reseek office. As the Washington Government claims exclusive rights in the matter of arbitrating American affairs, the whole arbitration claim becomes a pure farce, as le also the demarcation commission."

The Boerson Carrier says that England first haughtily treated the Alahama claime, but was afterward obliged to accept arbitration on the question, and that established a precedent.

The Boerson Zeitung eags: "President Cleventer are researched by the desired in

an eye to the elections, but there ing behind the unequivocal pronoun

A USTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The New Freie Press says that the indication expressed in England over President Cleveland's mesaage in regard to the Venezuelan controversy is ahundantly justified.

GOOD DOCTRINE ANY WAY.

Prof. Benle of Harvord's Law School Says the Monroe Idea Is Sound,

regret that England had refused to submit the boundary question to arbitration. "During my Ministry," and M. Golbet, "France gave an example by submitting her dispute with Holland regarding Fronch Ginana to the arbitration of Ressia, and accepting without lecitation the decision, which was adverse to her."
"As regards the Monroe doctrine," continued the ex. Premier, "I can only say that it appears to be absolutely unacceptable to Enropeana."
M. Luclen Millevoye, formerly a member of the Chambor of Deputies, has an article in La Patric in which he says:

"President Cleveland's message inflicts a harder how on British pride than it has received in a century. It will diminish England's president to the Americane's hanginy ultimatum, Since Napoleon threatened to Invade England

For all woof "Reliable" Carpets go to Cowperstrant, and the world and point a great way to the Market Libbat. Adde.

"President Cleveland's message inflicts a barried in La structure of the Chambor of Deputies, has an article in La Patric in which he says:

"President Cleveland's message inflicts a large that the more doctrine be again the form that would not be creditable to thenation. The Monroe doctrine is a part of the international law. The Monroe doctrine is a part of the Chambor of Deputies, has an article in La Patric in which he says:

"President Cleveland's message in the more doctrine is a part of the international law, that this relevant of the condition of the Chambor of Deputies, has an article in La Patric in which he says:

"President Cleveland's message in the more doctrine is a part of the international law. The Monroe doctrine is a part of the condition.

The Monroe doctrine is a part of the international law. The Monroe doctrine is a part of the chambor of Deputies, and a large part of the Monroe doctrine is a part of the condition.

The President's Venezuelan message meets the head the Monroe doctrine in the maintain it, but they nrefer war, knowing the thin the honroe doctrine is a part of the following in the maintain

### **OPALS**

The finest opals come from Hungary and Australia. There are no finer opals in America than those we show. Rings set with these precious stones are highly prized and very popular.

Opal cluster rings, \$25.00 and upward.

### Theodore A. Kohn & Son **JEWELERS** 56 West 23d Street

### AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

President Cleveland is sustained by the American people.

If it should he found that England has encroached one indo over the houndary line as formerly naderstood, and will not recede after an nitimatum from this country ordering her so to do, then there must be war or dishonor.

The President has spoken for the American people, and the American people will stand united in the sapport of the President.

The President's message is firm and vigorons, that it is also caim and deliberate. Congress and the people should likewise be calm and deliberate.

pectation of War. Great Rathmore Herald, From the Buthimore Herald, For once England has met ite match in the field of diplomacy.

From the St. Louis Republic.

From the St. Louis Republic,
The message is the most virile assertion possible of the Monroe doctrine. There is no jingolsm in it, but pure A mericanism.
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The message has the true American ring, it is an echo of his predecessors, John Adams and Andrew Jackson.

OUR STRENGTH ON THE SEA.

Our line of \$18 Kersey Over-conts has been a boon to hundreds of Men. It has made us lots of friends. The garments are spright-

linends. The garments are spiritely, and convey no idea of their low price. All the quips and cranks of the high-toned overcoat are there—shaped back, raw edges and seams, diagonal worsted lining, satin shoulders and sleeves, velvet col-

Men's Winter Overcoats, \$12 to \$50. Men's builts, \$12 to \$30; Young Men's, \$10 10 \$27. Everything in Men's Furnishing Goods. argo assertment in Boy's Clothing—Plaiu or Fancy

WM. VOGEL & SON

IT DOES NOT COMPARE WITH THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A beautiful oc WATERS UPD4 (iff Plano, with full from frame, 3 nedals, fine tone, and all mprovemente, for

3225.

\$7. MONTHLY. Stool, cover, to ling, and delivery free. Also 40 good econd and planos from \$100, np-ward on payme tas of only \$5, per month. BARGAINS. Our sture will remain

down and

ward on payme BARGAINS. O

OPEN EVENINGS nntil Jan. 1. Do a't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, an i inducements before huying

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.

LETTERS FROM VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT CRESPO RESUMES HIS



These and other minor international compil-cations with France, Spain, and Germany over the non-payment of pending claims failed to ruffic Gen. Crespo in his restic diversione. The soldier President continued to enjoy the balmy air of Maracay, ever and anon writing of the hissings of peace and liberty with which be was surrounded, while acting President Ace-vedo finundered about in the puddle. At last he has returned to "face the music," and from present appearances it will he a full brass band for it is said that both France and Spain have decided to Join England in taking corective measures for the collection of what is known as the "diplomatic debt."

18.—Ex-Mayor F. O. Prince, a nocrat, said to-day of the Presi-

EFFECT IN MONEY CIRCLES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is the opinion in finan-ial circles in London that President Clove-and's message will render the placing of a new sage of United States bonds in London impos-

Before moving will dispose
of stock of Cameras and Photo
materials for half former prices.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

THE SCOVILL & ADAMS CO. of N. Y.,

lebts.
The above is a simple statement of Veneznola's foreign relations on the authority of one who is in a position to know, so that it looks as though President Crespo and his new Cabinet will find more thorns than roses in their pathway.
It is hoped that the versence of Gen. Crespo will, in a manner, restore public confidence and tend to revive bnainess, that has been suffering from "suspended animation" for such a long time. The President is, however, by no means a well man, and his friends are very much

other that his trouble lean organic affection of the heart. Intimate friends, however, claim that it le only an acute attack of intermittent fewr, was not recovered attack of intermittent forward recovered attack of intermittent forward fewrard to day by the message of President Cleveland. While it was not regarded by the operators that war would result between England and the United States, the feeling believe that the friction between the two countries would produce regrettable consequences.

However, and the United States, the friction between the two countries would produce regrettable consequences.

However, and the United States, the states of the friends have been dear as to the relations between the two countries would produce regrettable consequences.

However, and the United States, the states of the first question submitted to the new first first of the states.

However, a the heart is under the first of the many questions of state to discuss, npon which may depend the very existence of the republic consequences.

However, a the present the two discussions of state to discuss, npon which may depend the very existence of the republic consequences.

However, a large the heart states are many questions of state to discuss, npon which may depend the very existence of the republic consequences.

However, a large the heart states are many questions of state to discuss, npon which may depend the very existence of the republic consequences.

However, a large the heart states are many questions of state to discuss, npon which may depend the very existence of the republic consequences.

However, a large the heart states are many questions of state to discuss, npon which may depend the very existence of the republic consequences.

However, a large the heart states are many questions of state to discuss, npon which may depend the very existence of the republic consequences.

However, a large that the other large that the discussion of state to discuss and which may depend of \$2,000 for the are many questions of

are many questions of state to discues, apon which may depend the very existone of the republic.

Enginud's demand of £12,000 for the arrest and imprisonment of Iuspectors Barnes and Baker, commonly called the "Yurufa heident," overshadows all others, and will, dontities, be the first question submitted to the new Though the Venezuelan Government has made no afficial statement recarding tids demand, it is said upon excellent authority that the note has been kere for several dars in the those has been kere for several dars in the three heins no diplomute relations with the Court of St. Jumes's—and that the above mentioned official before formally presenting it has been awaiting the return of 1 resident Crespo to Theorem and the court of the first question of indominity and territoriality oannut be separated, and that if she pay one conto findennity it will be a proposed to the first question of indominity and territoriality oannut be separated, and that if she pay one conto findennity it will be a proposed to the finden of the first question of indominity and territoriality oannut be separated, and will be awaited with auxiety.

Congress on the ablect of the Guinna boundary hide fair to complicate matters, for Great Hirtian, doubtless, feels that if she takes any coercive measures to collect the paltry indennity, it will be reparded as a violation of free for the cover of the first part of the fi

HOLIDAY HINT.

list wiil be delighted with a hox of our HERMOSA or

# Colgate & Co



REMEDIES

ECZEMA

For New York and its Vicinity:

Fair; westerly winds.

# VOL. LXIII.-NO. 123.

. J. P. Margan line Organized a Vand-blantton that Will Turn 11,500,000 onantios that Will Turn 11.600,000 Ounces of Guld Into the Tensaury-Onchaif af It Practiculty in Hund Hes n Contract Been Made with the Gavernmeult-Hankers Generally Relieve that the Treusury Has Accepted the Offer.

President or with members uf his

clon that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive a mission for their services in forming the dicata, negotiating with the Government, conducting the enormous transaction. To the relations of Euronean bank-to the syndicata definite informa-is still lacking. There is excelautiority, nowever, for the statement a part of the issue will be taken in Berlin that a number of London banking houses cooperate in the undertoking. The fact that usual their composition of the last syndicate, as to bave taken up part in forming the ent one, seems to confirm advices from ion that the Rothechilds have deciled to me narties to the proposed transaction.

me narties to the proposed transaction.

e apparent desira of J. P. Morgau & Cn. to
all the oyndicate commitmeous delivered
em yesterday naturally aroused pardonable
sity as to the etata of the ingotiations ben those hankers and the Government. No
mation upon this point, however, could be
ined; but it is believed by those most familwith Mr. Morgan and his methods that he
d not have proceeded to form a syndiwhich he virtually has done, unless
ad satisfactory assarances from Washn that the purpose of the syne would meet the approval of the
inistration. It is known that Mr. Morgan'e
of minancing the Trosaury was carefully
ed out and put in writing ceveral days ago,
hat it has been submitted to the authort. Washington, and the more limportant

Model and the Durpose of the 17st Admillatration. His known that Mr. Morganization is the street but Mr. Morganization in the street but Mr. Morganization. The Further partners of the Street at a pennium of one part cent. A block of \$2,00,000 of good in the imported was and further of the street but Mr. Morganization in the street but Mr. Morganization in the street but Mr. Morganization. The street but Mr. Morganization in the street but Mr. Morganization i

# NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896-COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

BOND SYNDICATE FORMED. to-morrow for their foreign correspondents have been instructed to demand gold for coupons payable in gold proves upon investigation to have no foundation. As a matter of fact all that the European currespondent is entitled to is the usual form of remittance, which is, of

Approach interest. United States epocted here that the United States will give only three per cont., or, at 35. The Deutsteb Bank is an anxious the thing. The Deutsteb Bank is an anxious the thing of the United William oxclusive tender for within the confines of the United

### Hr. Aifred Austin Raised to the Office that Tennyson Held.

### PHILADELPHIA'S BOURSE OPEN.

### WILD SILVER SCHEMERS. silver bill which he calls

No End of Amnaing Proposals to Bel'oddle. by the Flance Consulties and Reparted to the Full Rouse-Semitar Shermin's Resolution to Preserve Infact the Gold Reserve and its Object, no Explained by

FREE COINAGE MEN RUN MAD IN THE SENATE,

Him in an Interview-A Coming Strangle in Which Filibustering May Be Needed.

DESPERADO THE

summer by Deputy Sheriff to earter having sesamed from the penitentiers. He is the most desperate criminal in Alabam capad from prison three times. It is the most and twice when recepting that the sourced has sourced.

CARLISLE'S "ENDLES. G CHAIN."

ney.
i.—Prof. E. A.
iversity, who is
the American
i Secretary Carday, and in the

eral floancial question from the point of view of a sound-mooey advocate.

Sonator Sberman is regarded as the ablest financier in the Senate chamber, and his coming speech is looked forward to with great loterest by anti-silver men, who think it will have a decidedity benedicial circlet apon the present unentisfactory financial situation.

To Tim Sun correspondent, this evening, Senator Sherman said that the effect of his resolution would not lead to the permanent retirement of greenbacks, as contended by many of his colleegues, and that no such construction should be placed on it. The greenbacks, he said, should be retired until thera was gold coin to cover their reissue, when they might be pot again in circuintion. With the gold reserve at \$100,000,000, which he thinks sofficient to restore public confidence, there would be nienty of people ready to exchange gold or bullion for greenbacks, as provided under the terms of his resolution. Gold, he thought, would now come to the country in payment for cotton shipments and in other com-

Senator Elkins created a little ripple of interest during the Senate proceedings by endeavoring to introduce a resolution stating it to be the sense of the Senate thetitabilit be unlawful for the Government to issue hende until first offeriog them for private subscription. Its was ent off by the objection of Senator Hill and will not introduce his resolution until Friday. The cohees of yesterday's political debate, chowing how the Senato Committees had been reorganized by the Ropublicans with the assistance of the Demulies as the free allege these.

Prof. Ross of Stanford University.

Is a Deceptive Painer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.

Ross of Leland Stanford, Jr., Utility.

Ross of Leland Stanford, Jr., Utility.

Economic Association, discussed likes "Endless Chain" yested day, and in the course of his talk sadic.

"The endless chain argumer fallacy by which it is cought, the conicol of their finances. To the capital their finances. To the capital their finances. To the capital employment of capital, the greenbacks seem to do our currency which, if surrent notes, would mean fat profits for the well titler of banking corporation.

In which is the sadical employment of capital, the greenbacks seem to do our currency which, if surrent notes, would mean fat profits for the well the more some form the canical of a new litter of banking corporation.

The same source as the demand a second to bank notes, or for the ado you can be the same source as the demand a second to be a seed to bank the canical of a destination of the borrowed much the confess failure, owning up that our revenue is fully the confess of the profits of the profits

## IS MORTON IN THE FIELD?

MET THE BIG FOUR AT DR. DE-PEW'S HOUSE MONDAY NIGHT.

that the Governor is New York's First and Last Chalce for the Re-publican Presidential Nomination-This Will Shift Prospects a Good Beat.

dacy of Gov. Morton will make in the Presidential chessboard, beisndiy with Mr. arked that Alli-

McKither.

Mr. Hancock said that he had talted with Mr. Hancock said that he had talted with Major Putnam, Chalrman of the County Committee, on the subject, and that Major Putnam and authorized him to say to Gov. Morton that it he desired to have the delegates from Chantauqua county he would have no tronble in gettage them. Major Putnam added that the delegates would stand by Gov. Morton first, last, and all the time.

# THE TIMES'S GLOOMY FIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 31. The Times says: "The new tear owens with mingled omens. At home the auguries are in every way favorable. The out ook of external politics is most serious, eve

# VIEWS OF PREMIER REID.

# NO VENEZUELA COMMISSION YET.

Even af Guensiag.

Washingrow, Dec. 31.—No information whetever can be obtained at the White Honse as to whether the President has come to any docision in regard to the membership of the Venezuelan Cummission, either as to number or personnel. Both are lat absolutely et the discretion of the Fresident by the terms of the resolution, without even the necessity of communicating with the Senete on the matter.

### ANOTHER WORLD FAKE.

### The Duckess of Marlbarnugh 1s Nat Ill in Blame,

The Duckess of Maribaraugh 1s Nat III is Hame.

Rome, Dec. 31.—Maoy joquirles were called here to-day regarding the coodition of the Duckess of Mariborough, the anxiety regarding her having been caused by an alleged cable despatch in the New York World saying that she was very ill with typhoid fever in this city. The statement is on a pur with much of the alleged cable news published by the IPorld, and here, where the facts are known, the report of the illness of the Duckess cotics wonder at the orassignorance displayed by that paper.

The fact is that the Duckess has enjoyed the beet of Mariborough and bis bride arrived here oo Dec. 22, and the Duckess has enjoyed the beet of health while in this city. The couple visited Rome for the purpose of seeing the antiquities and other slights of the city, and they have been doing so every day of their visit. To-day the weather was wet and wildly, yet these conditions did not prevent the Duke and Duckess from going out, and they epont considerable time promenanting. The reporter of the United Press saw the Duke's private secretary at 8 o'clock this evening at the Grand Hotel, and ten days longer. The World's story is a fake pure and eimple.

WILLIAMPORT, Pa., Deo. 31.—A big land-silde occurred two and a half miles east of Georgetown on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 3:90 o'clock this afternoon juet as a fast freight train came aloog.
The train was caught by the slide, and the engine and five cars were carried from the tracks down lute the river. Six other care were huried in the silde, which was about 300 feet long and 25 feet deep in places. Five men were hurt.

hurt.
Engineer Balley Kennedy had his loft ankla spraiced, right knee broken, and hand out; Fireman Calvin Cooper, right leg badly brnised; Brakeman H. F. Schurs, shoulder bruised; Conductor W. B. Sheete, eye ont.
A tramp, who gave his name as Harry Angle of Philadelphia, an electric linemac, who was stealing a ride, bad his right hand so badly crushed that amputation will be nocessary.

### TWO MISSISSIPPI LINCHINOS.

### One Negra Killed for Sinnderous Talk and One for Stealing.

MERIDIAN, Dec. 31.—Jim Lynch, a negro farm band residing twenty miles east of this place, wes taken to the woode by about twenty-five determined white men last night, and efter eing whipped with a cowhide was shot to lenth. He had been making remarks about

dies. Jackson, Miss., Doo. 31.—News has just been serived here of the lynching yesterday of Anreceived here of the lynching yesterday we draw Brown, a negro ex-convict and untorious cuttle thief, in Simpson county. Brown attempted to soil three fat cattle at Westville, was arrested, and constables started with him to a Justice of the Peace near, where the other was committed. He was taken from the officers by a mob, swung to a tree, and riddled with but its.

### ROUGH A. P. A. INITIATIÓN,

Was Braken in Jaining a Lodge,
PADUCAH, Ky, Dec. 31.—J. A. ("alloway, a
farmer, began in the Cirouit Court yesterday a
suit for damages againet soven members of the
American Protective Association. He says that
he went through an initiation of the order and
was hendled so roughly that his right leg was
broken.

A Lighted Homb at His Doar.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A bomb with a lighted fuse ettached was found to-night at the door of the residence of Dr. Pierre Marmottan, a Republican, who represents the Sixteenth arondiseement in the Chember of Depatles.

The burning fuse was extinguished and the bomb removed. Who placed the bomb and the motive for doing so are naknown.

A Few New York City Statisties for 1895.

# PRICE TWO CENTS.

# THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE MOYED BITH BUT I'M JARS.

parary President of the Senate Cagges-hall Dut in the 1 and for the Present-

A Bechivation for Monroc's Buchrias, Albany, Dec. 31. The Assembly chamber was lighted a few moments after 80 clock this wenting, when the Ropublican caucus of Assemblyms was called to order by George S. Ierton of Wayne county. The chamber was veil filled with speciators.

Mr. Horton stated that Fred Nixon of Chanaqua, had been placed in nomination for their man of the conent. The question was put and fr. Nixon took the chair without a dissenting ote.

RINGING IN THE NEW YEAR.

One of the largest convole that has ever as-isted in, ushering in a new year gathered in ower Broadway last night, and with horns, solls, and enthusiastic shouts did ite level best a drown the sound of the chimes in Trinity

There were dozons and dozens of them, but the selzure of so many didn't seem to lessen the noise one bit.

noise one bit.

A small army of peddlers saw that all whn wauted horns got them, and oue fellow, whn had a besketful of wooden whisties on which one can run the scales in blood-ourding fashion, kicked himself after he had been in the crowd five minutes because he hadn't brought twice as many with him.

Hie whole stock went in less than to time the

A Pew New Yark City Statistics for 1895.

Deaths, 43,410; births, 53,731; still births,
3,372; marrieges, 20,012. Principal causee of
death—Phenomoia, 5,707; consmption, 5,182;
distributed diseases, 2,028; heart diseases, 2,280;
kidney diseases, 2,093; heart diseases, 2,280;
kidney diseases, 2,093; heart diseases, 2,280;
kidney diseases, 2,091; horncidits, 1,010; sulcides, 376; homicides, 70.

Firea, 3,940; extended beyond the building
originally afire, 68; loss, \$4,115,431; aversage,
3787.94; hisurance, \$77,301,413; arrests for
arron, 29; convictions, 4; pleaded guilty, 1; agArrests by the police, 112,800; an increase of
14,000.

Diphtheria in Braoklyn.

There has been an alarming increase in diphthoria in Brooklyn during the present wesk.
The number of cases reported on Menday end
yesterday was 91, of which 17 wero fatal. This
is the worst showing for any two days in the
history of the city.

Farthquake in Senih Itniy,
NAPLES, Doc. 31,—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Cicciano, east of Naplee, on

Many with him.

His whole stock went in less than no time, the
Hist whole stock went in less than no time, the
Hist whole stock went in less than no time, the
Hist whole atock went in less than no time, the
Hist death was repealed at fabulous crica.

When these whistles spread throogh the crow.

Allow these whistles spread throogh the crow.

The cover of the case of the file of the other part of the other part of the cover of the reliable of the cover of the color of the cover of the reliable of the cover of the color of the color of the cover of the color of the color of the cover of the color of the cover of the color of the cover of the color o

# ALBANY CAUCUS TICKETS.